Student employment picture not bright

By Lyn Downer

If indications turn into realities, there will be a definite scarcity of summer jobs for students. Therefore if you are one of that all-too-common breed known as a student seeking summer employment, prepare for the worst.

The mining companies surrounding the Sudbury basin supplied some 2,000 students with jobs last summer. As it stands now, these students will have to seek employment elsewhere.

The International Nickel company of Canada has announced a three week shutdown to take place in August of 1972. This is a vacation period, at which time the plant and administration of the company will close.

Public Relations Officer, Brian Hemmingway, noted that students who were normally hired for vacation relief, will not be hired this summer. In addition, he said that *if any students are* hired at all, they will be very few in numbers.

He also stated that the shutdown will allow men of low seniority to take their vacations in the summer, instead of the winter as was previously dictated under the seniority system.

The Canada Manpower Office determined that the two major factors that will affect the student employment picture are the INCo shutdown, and the contract negotiations. They noted that there are many questions that must be taken into consideration before the severity of the employment situation can be determined.

To determine just how many Laurentian students will be affected, is difficult. Many students can seek employment in their home town, that, last year were employed in Sudbury. If this number was known, it would reduce the total number of those affected, thereby making the job of the manpower people that much easier. The manpower office could not project just how serious the job shortage will be, but they will be in a better position to do so when some of the contract negotiations are settled. It is easily seen that the contract negotiations or a strike will virtually wipe out student employment at INCo, if they are carried on for most of the summer.

It must be pointed out that the Canada Manpower Office is not taking this lying on its back. They plan to open a student placement office to meet the demands of the unemployed student. This office will be open in mid April, thus enabling the Laurentian University students to benefit from the program.

Along with the Canada Manpower Office, there is the student placement office here at Laurentian to turn to for help. They too, are concerned with the employment situation and will help in any way that they can. They will be busy seeking out jobs for students requiring employment.

The summer employment picture does not look too bright. With roughly 2,000 jobs not available, it is debatable whether or not there is enough vacant jobs to fill this slack in the economy. Without advising a box of kleenex and a bottle of whiskey, perhaps the best advice is to start enquiring about your summer job now. It could be a long, hot summer!

lambda

vol. 10 no. 18 tuesday 25, january 1972 laurentian university, sudbury, northern ontario

Senate meeting has relaxed atmosphere

By Suesan Alves

Usually the atomosphere at Senate meetings is tense. There is usually some matter of importance to be dealt with, sides have been drawn, and everyone imagines or knows the consequences of the passage or defeat of a motion.

Last Thursday's Senate meeting had a much more relaxed atmosphere. Although some people did get upset, many games were played, such as stand up and be counted and faculty vs. student. Then Gary Clarke addressed the Senate in French, to the astonishment of many.

The event of the afternoon ocurred when nominations for the Appeals committee were being made. The Appeals Committee is being set up to deal with university staff who have not been re-hired for the 1972-73 academic year, and who feel they have not been justly dealt with. The committee was to be composed of one representative of each of the four divisions of the university (Sciences, Humanities, Social Sciences and Pro Schools) two students and the president of the university as an ex officio member.

Nominations made by the executive were Mr. Allaire, Mr. Barry, Mr. Schwager, and Miss Finlay. At this point, Dave Van Leeuwen, SGA President, made alternate nominations, all students: Donald Laframbose, Geoffrey Lloyd, Dan Salhani, and John Cousins. This caused some shock among some senate members while others were quite amused. Voting by ballot revealed that none of the students nominated had been elected. It was then suggested that the SGA present a further slate, but this was refused with a finality which caused Garry Clarke to compare Dave Van Leeuwen with the Pope, an honour which was quickly declined with a statement to the effect that Van Leeuwen, being a dutch Roman Catholic, his links with the Pope were at present tenuous.

Considering that the entire proposal was one concocted in jest, many people were upset for no reason. The game, did, however, give some indication of how many of the voting members of senate feel about student representation.

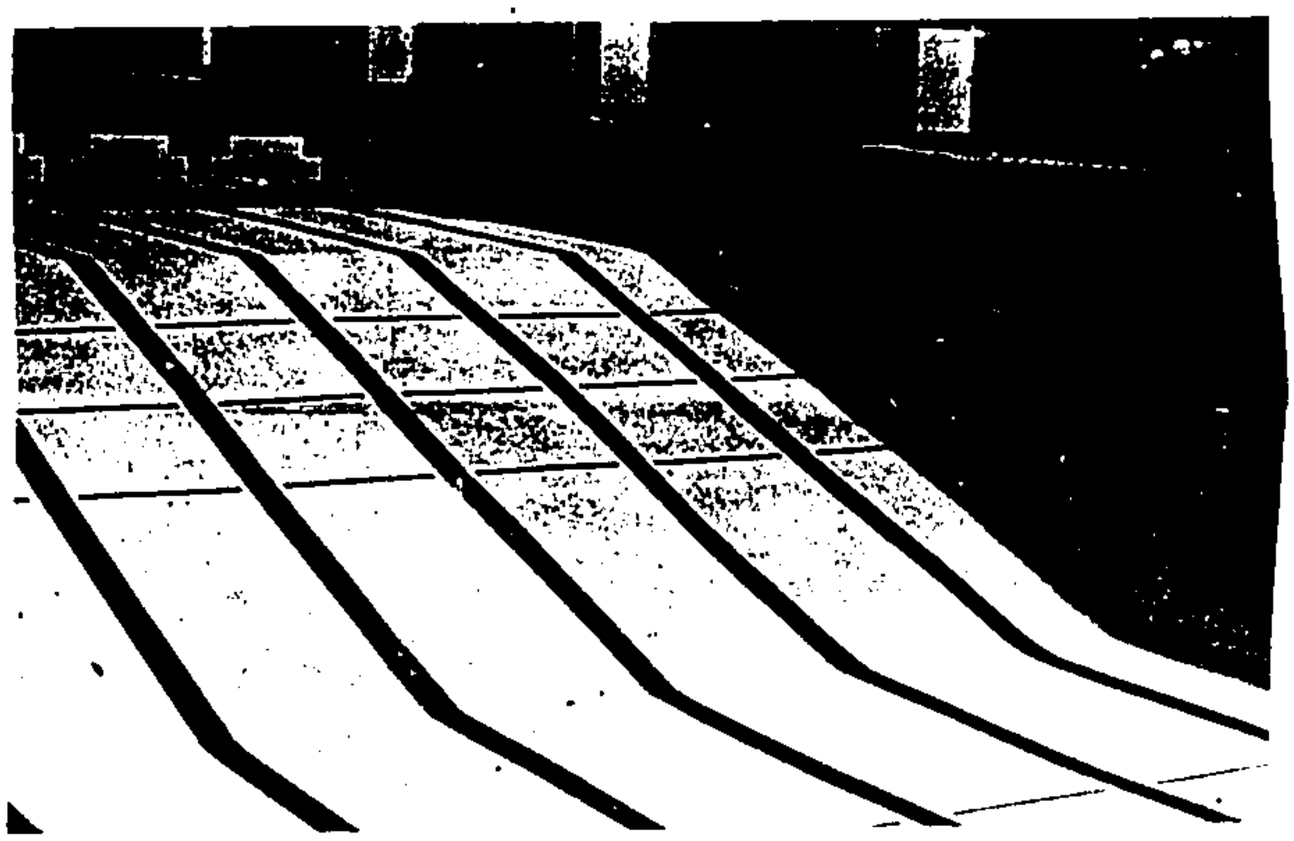
In other senate happenings: proposals to have a new set-up for the Laurentian Review were defeated after some discussion of the merits of 'solitudes' and 'sides'; the Report of the Senate Committee on Extension was pased; stand up and be counted was played when on counting the voters in the three categories it was found that senate seemed to lack quorum.

The Committee on Graduate Studies also attempted to present its brief to Senate. This attempt was defeated when senate lost quorum. Briefly, the Committee states that within the next five years several units at Laurentian will be ready to move into graduate studies programs. The Committee took several factors into consideration; among them, the qualifications of staff student enrolment, research potential, publication record, library requirements, projected staff requirements. No duplication of other programs being offered elsewhere in Ontario is to take place, without reason.

The recommendations are that Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, and the Fine Particles Research Institute, be allowed to continue their graduate studies programs.

They also recommended that programs which have been appraised (Mathematics and English) be allowed to begin in 1973; that History which is being appraised begin in 1973, and that the School of Physical Health Education and Psychology be allowed to begin appraisal at once; Phys Ed's program, if successfully appraised to begin in 1973, and that of Psychology in 1974.

Other proposals are that Sociology be appraised to begin in 1975; Political Science to begin in 1975, and the School of Commerce to begin in 1976. Thus we have at Laurentian, at which undergraduate programs are in some difficulty due to budget limitations, a long-term plan for graduate programs. The budget committee is to study the graduate committee's report and make its recommendations to senate, probably at the next scheduled meeting, Thursday February 10.



Soon this hole will be filled with water and people (we hope). See page 11.

for 73-74

SGA discusses new complex

The SGA council met briefly on Wednesday night and only discussed issues they were unable to get enough members to form a quorum, thereby making it impossible for them to vote on any issues. Frank Reynolds SGA business manager, was on hand to give the meeting his views upon the question of hiring a full time manager for La Boutede.

Reynolds said that at present, the SGA could not afford to hire a full time manager and that the store could function efficiently with only part time managers. He also said that the amount of time the former managers spent was on their own volition and that they could have run the store efficiently and spent less time in the store.

The plans for the new student residence were also discussed. The residence when completed will house about 250 single students in apartment style dwellings of two and three bedroom quarters, that will also include kitchenettes and washroom facilities.

In addition, there will be a residence for married students that will consist of a number of one bedroom apartments, with kitchenettes and washrooms to accomodate 129 married couples, but facilities are not provided for married students with children.

There will also be a semi-campus centre within this complex. The executive put forward a proposal regarding what will be situated in this area.

These proposals have not been finalized but if fulfilled they would provide a valuable service to the students.

The proposal provides that there will be a convience store which will sell cigarettes, records, etc. As well there will be a grocery store. The thought has been raised about having a franchised grocery store run by students rather than a completely independant SGA grocery store.

A listening room where students would be able to listen through head phones to records or tapes etc., has been suggested for the area. It is expected that a bank will be located in the area as well as a small boutique of some sort and a snack bar.

There will be two games areas set aside. One large area would in all probability contain pool and ping-pong tables and assortment of various pin ball machines. The other area would be smaller in size and be for quiet games such as chess or cards.

It was also suggested that a typewriter room be set up in the area where students would be able to type out essays and such. There might also be a campus radio station set up.

The complex should be completed within two years, although there will be parts of the multi million dollar project ready earlier. The name "Student Street" has been suggested for the campus centre.

New visual teaching method demonstrated in Great Hall

The Extension Division of Laurentian Univeristy will be demonstrating a new method in teaching today (Tuesday) at 2:00 pm. in the Great Hall.

The method, Bell Canada's Visual Electronic Remote Blackboard, will enable classes given at Laurentian Sudbury campus to be transmitted across Northern Ontario.

The heart of the VERB system consists of two electronic handwriting devices, an Electrowriter Transmitter and an Electrowriter Receiver. By connecting these two units with an ordinary telephone line, no matter what distance, any messages written or sketches drawn on the Transmitter are automatically and instantly produced on the Receiver.

A special VERB Receiver Station makes group presentation possible by enlarging any material produced on the Receiver and projecting it onto a screen up to 9 X 13 feet.

A typical VERB remote teaching system operates on regular or long distance telephone lines connected by the public switching network. At the transmitting end of a basic VERB System, there would be an ordinary telephone for voice transmission, and an Electrowriter Transmitter connected to a DATA-PHONE data set for graphic transmission.

At the receiving end, a standard phone is connected to special amplifying equipment called TeleLecture for the voice transmission, and a VERB Receiver station is connected to another DATA-PHONE data set for the graphics.

To get a VERB class started, two simple phone calls are placed to the receiving station from the transmitting station and that's all there is to it.

In addition to the basic Electrowriter Transmitter and Receiver units, there is a third basic unit called the Transceiver which both sends and receives written messages. Combined with TeleLecture amplified audio equipment, complete visual as well as verbal communication between instructor and class is possible.

Every telephone in the country is potentially a point for origination or reception in a VERB System. Because it uses the telephone switching network, a student and a teacher can be connected simply by dialing a phone, in a matter of seconds and for the cost of two phone calls. Any number of remote VERB stations may receive a lecture simulaneously. VERB equipment can also be connected by privately owned or leased wires, and even has radio-wave capabilities which means it will operate on no wires at all.

VERB eliminates the need for traveling to remote locations. VERB equipment is less expensive than any other comparable method of teaching, in initial cost of equipment and in transmission, since regular telephone rates apply.

All messages written on the *Electrowriter Transmitter by an* instructor are written on a continous roll of paper and can be retained for subsequent self-critique and reference. Likewise, these same messages are produced on a continuous roll of acetate film on the VERB Receiver in the classroom.

These acetate film messages can not only be reshown on the projector for student review, but can also be reproduced easily on commonly available photocopy machines.

When used in conjunction with special recording equipment, VERB classes can also be taped in advance and conducted completely automatically at a later time, and even be made available through a dial-access system such as are now in use in student carrels.

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DISCOUNTED DRY CLEANING
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2 La BOUTEDE MANAGERS

$25 a week plus one shift per week

Must be able to work some week-ends
and month of April

Previous retail store experience will be an asset

Job runs until April 15

Applications close January 31

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(Try our special orders services for books not currently in stock)
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INTERESTED IN EARNING EXTRA CASH DURING THE 1972/1973 Academic year?

The SGA wishes to announce the following job openings:

N.B. For all jobs **Bilingualism** is an asset.

A. **La Boutede:**

1. **Store Manager:** $50 wk. must have previous retail experience, a sound business sense and knowledge of the workings of a variety store.
2. **Assistant Managers (2)** $25 wk. plus a shift. Must have at least previous retail experience.
3. **Cashiers and workers:** $2 hr.

B. **The Pub:**

1. **Assistant Manager:** Must have a sound working knowledge of pub operations.
2. **Bartenders:** $2.25 hr. Must know how to mix drinks and must have had previous bar experience.
3. **Workers:** $2 hr. No experience necessary but will receive preference.

C. **Social Convener:**

Tuition.
Taking care of movie series, dances, publicity, concerts, homecoming, winter carnival, frosh and orientation week, etc. . .
Must have previous experience in this or related fields.

D. **Part-time Summer Employment:** Pub and La Boutede. If interested state preferences and times and days available.

E. **Editor Student Handbook:** Honororia of $500. Previous editorial experience will be an asset.

Applications close February 4.

THE DOORWAY TO A MAN'S WORLD . . .
ENCHIN'S MEN'S WEAR
2 for 1 Sale

now on in the New Sudbury Shopping Centre!
CHARGEX . . . LAYAWAY or open a "GENTLEMAN'S ACCOUNT"

Ripoff report

By Lyn Downer

It's almost official. The report and recommendations of the Commission on Post Secondary Education are almost here. The report has not, as yet, been released to the public, but a few knowledgeable leaks have been heard.

The report is to put forth some seventy odd recommendations that will help cut down on administrative bungles of the past, and remove present stumbling blocks. Perhaps the most important ramifications that were discussed are those that directly affect the students.

- Under this classification there will be an increase of perhaps 100% or more in the fees of students In this manner, the costs of education will be directed at the students who will be referred to as "educational consumers".

A consumer pays for what he buys, so the student will pay directly for the education that he receives. It is interesting to note that in the past, students have paid dearly for their education anyway. Perhaps someone should point out to the Commission that a student who becomes employed and pays education taxes, will pay for his education many times over. Now the emphasis on payment of the education will be changed from taxes paid over many years, to direct payment to be made while the education is received.

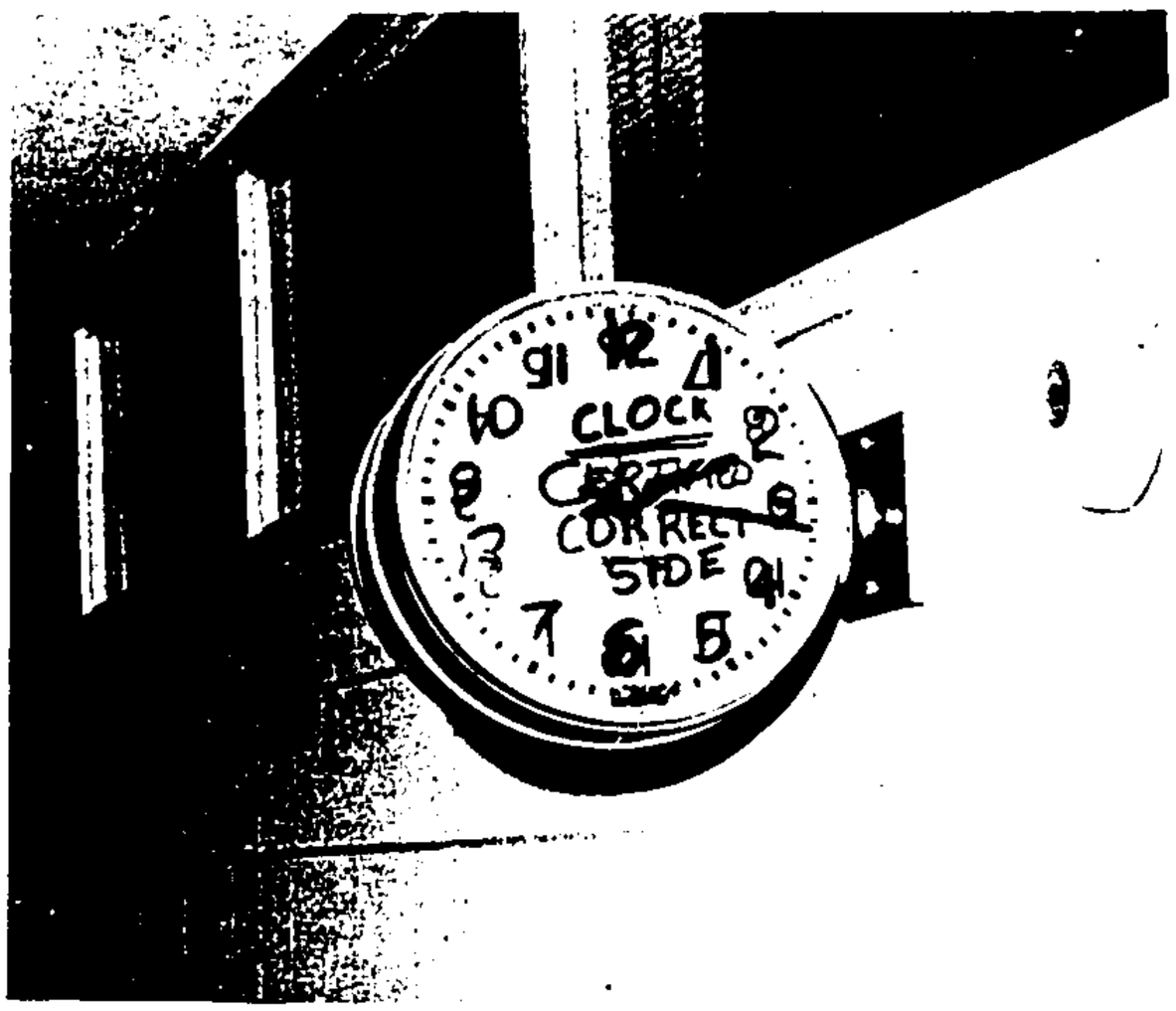
The Commission has recommended that the scope of education over the next two decades will have to be broadly defined, even at the expense of the traditional institutions. This new, broader scope will include a shift in emphasis from the academic area to the practical, in virtually all educational institutions.

Since the Commission has recommended an increase in the scope of education, they have also come up with an answer to the enrolment problem. They have suggested that a series of colleges be set up in small communities all over Ontario. These colleges would have an *average of some 200 to 1,000 stu*dents. The students would be part of the overall plan, that being the creation of the University of Ontario.

The University of Ontario will be a media-oriented institution that will serve the students enrolled in the small communities. It will also provide testing on demand. That is, granting diplomas and degrees to students who have passed the necessary examination regardless of their formal education. Along with this comes the recommendation that the present Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology be given the power to grant degrees.

The official report of the Commission has not been released yet, and until such time, speculation runs rampant. It would seem, from the few facts released, that the system of Post secondary educa tion in Ontario will change radically over the next few years. It looks like we are about to enter into a system that resembles that in the United States. They have a State College system, and an open university system, and it seems that we are modelling ourselves after this concept.

It should be pointed out that the new system does not entirely follow the system in the United States. In the United States new system, the student is not crucified.



Students waited for weeks for Physical Plant and Planning to fix this clock. As you can see, it was necessary for students to take the action themselves. The clock has now been certified correct.

Trouble Sudbury style

SUDBURY (CUP) - Despite the stargazings of Edgar Benson that predict another economic boom-year for Canada, such does not seem to be the case in Sudbury; for as goes the International Nickel Company so goes the city of Sudbury, and Laurentian University.

The university is one of the most 'working class' universities in Canada, and consequently has one of the highest student loan proportions in the country: high loans despite the abundance of jobs within the area. But this year things promise to become even bleaker for the financially plagued institution.

INCO will shut down this summer for an unprecedented three-week holiday period, as it did on the Christmas and New Year's weekends. In addition, the company will not hire any students for the summer period. Last year some 1,800 were employed for the summer, and of that number approximately one third were attending Laurentian.

Coupled with this is the fact that the 20,000 member local of the United Steelworkers of America will be renegotiating a three-year contract with the company: an activity usually ending in a prolonged strike.

Many feel that this announcement has been the death-knell for the rather small institution, already in trouble because of lower enrolment than for the 1970-71 term.

The enrolment drop has caused cuts in various academic and non-academic programmes. The Humanities section was dealt the most severe blow with a cut of faculty up to 6, and the compression or outright elimination of some 23 courses. English was especially hit hard and a planned graduate course has been eliminated.

The School of Social Work is in an uproar because, of 40 second year students, only 8 will be accepted into year three of the four-year degree course. What can be expected concerning the 100 first-year students is unknown.

In non-academic areas perhaps the cut causing the most vociferous comment was the cancellation of activity in 5 intercollegiate sports. Largest of these was the football team whose win record was viewed by many observers as the sole criterion for its cut. The team has won slightly less than one game on an average per season since its inception.

Meanwhile the university community sits by and hopes that the economics of the Sudbury basin improve, but they aren't holding their breath. It may be a long wait.

Soc Wok contest

Laurentian University's school of social work is sponsoring a design competition for residents of the Sudbury area.

The design is to be used on the front cover of a directory of various social agencies and voluntary organizations. The bilingual directory is the result of a survey carried out by students last summer with the aid of a $20,000 Opportunities for Youth Program grant.

The directory will contain information on the name of the organizations, the services offered, the persons to be contacted and some information whether the service is free or involves a charge.

Those entering the competition should send their sketches to James Chacko at the school of social work. The top three persons will receive a copy of the directory with the winner of the competition getting an additional $50.

parallel dept. set up

Sok Wok problems not exclusive

SHERBROOKE (CUPI-MDQS) -- About 230 students in the Department of Social Work at the University of Sherbrooke have set up a parallel department in defiance of faculty attempts to restrict student participation in course determination and grading.

The student initiatives have received widespread support in Sherbrooke and throughout Quebec. The Sherbrooke Central Council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions and the local construction workers' union have declared their support for the students, as have the Parti Quebecois Association of Sherbrooke County and an unemployed people's group.

Education is no longer simply the responsibility of the professor, the students feel. The entire department must cooperate in deciding the goals of the teaching process.

"Our action sustains a vision of the student based on responsibility and personal development inside a collectivity. The student cannot lose three or four years inside a cocoon of university courses, powerless in the face of the social reality which surrounds him," the students' manifesto declared.

The students decided to create a parallel department rather than organize sit-ins or demonstrations because they feel this best expresses their capabilities and responsibility with regard to their future.

"The record confirms that students are capable of assuming their responsibilities and not simply of saying so or of claiming them," a student bulletin reads.

Since the creation of the department of Social Work in 1967, students and professors had been unofficially cooperating planning the cirriculum and in grading.

Following closed conferences last summer, however, the professors decided that they alone had the right to grade students.

The students held a general meeting on November 2, a few days after they learned of the secret faculty decision, and issued a statement claiming equal rights with the professors, and declaring that any other situation was unacceptable.

At a closed meeting on November 5, the professors rejected the student demand for participation in grading. Only one of the seventeen faculty members dissented from this decision.

The students held another general meeting on November 10, decided to set up a parallel department, and to open formal negotiations with the faculty and administration. A five-person negotiating team and a twelve-member committee charged with running the parallel department were named by the students.

Immediate and overwhelming community support have helped to make the parallel department a success. Eighty-eight resource persons from across Quebec consented to lecture free of charge, and 35 appeared during the month before Christmas.

But negotiations have made little progress. Department head Jules Perron attempted to divide the students by threatening to fail the students who did not submit their term work when it fell due in early December, but only 30 students broke ranks.

Failing grades were recorded for 72 other students, and the department's refusal to expunge these grades is one of the major remaining obstacles to a settlement.

A student assembly decided on January 12 to publicize the struggle across Quebec. Five hundred information packets were prepared, but just as they were about to be mailed, a group of professors including Perron, requested new meetings with the students.

Some progress has since been made toward a compromise on the issue of grading procedures, but the two parties are still some distance apart.

more grants

Municipal status for reserve

By Peter Moore

Residents of Cape Mudge reserve, 100 miles north of Vancouver, will vote on whether or not to make their reserve a municipality within the province in order to gain the advantages of municipal status.

Chief Lawrence Lewis states that the band first became interested in the move around 1963, when it was found that such a status would mean more "direct return" of income tax money, which Indians pay despite evident legislative restrictions. Further, the band would be entitled to per-capita grants for British Columbia municipalities, home acquisition grants, the right to issue municipal bonds, the right to levy general and school taxes, no revenue loss for welfare and police on the reserve, and the establishment of a mayorality and aldermen system similar to that of other municipalities in Canada.

Municipal Affairs Minister Dan Campbell is in concurrance with the plan in that it might conceivably remove the traditional problems of dealing with an Indian government (the band council) that in reality was not sovereign in its area; he hopes more communities in BC will follow the Cape Mudge example.

Residents will retain their Indian status, and the band council will continue to function beside the new offices. The reserve will also retain all its Indian Act privileges. Chief Lewis stated that the reserve will gain $12,000 yearly from the move, and added that the expects the vote to carry.

Negotiations, which took place to work out a constitutionally acceptable plan, lasted eight years.

lambda

Editor-in-Chief Noel Beach

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LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO
MEMBER - CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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CAB Director: Frank Reynolds.

this week:noel wasn't here because he was sick our sympathies noel but just look at what we did without you, rick came out here to help in the darkroom, bill was here too and so was richard as the pro tem pusher, lyn was getting headaches on the strippprinter, suesan and gerry took some copy to another machine, john did some sports and staircase azilda bob fucked up the pictures again, margaret was getting harried as she attempted to keep up with the late copy that we won't accept anymore, brian was running around without his head having returned from a one day to TO and the godam security guards locked the front doors to the library at 5 on sunday when we were trying to get in and out. this week's paper is dedicated to all the asshole drivers in sudbury who refuse to budge when they see the white and red flashing light of an ambulance. dino's pizza was good this sunday as usual and so was the wine and the rum and the pepsi in the plastic cups from the machines of the students which are all the way down on the first floor of the classroom bldg. and the break is very near for those of you who should worry.. brian writes this crap

Leditors

reynolds

Dear Sir:

"A look from the Bottom" by the SGA Business Manager was in both tone and content what one would have expected from Local Lines, if asked why Laurentian had such poor bus service.

I can recall reading an SGA document at the beginning of the year which stated that the store and the pub would not be run according to the traditional business ethic. Instead an attempt was being made to strongly temper the profit making motive with a more human orientation.

Yet we read in Mr. Reynold's statement that "In no way should the store have remained open after December 15 to operate at a loss."

A poster in La Boutede reads "Student run store, please no rip-offs". I often think of the irony of its message. Let's take a look at La Boutede ad(s) "If you didn't shop La Boutede last week, you probably paid too much." Replace La Boutede with 'Dominion' and we have a friendly Dominion store ad. What a coincidence!

While I agree that La Boutede is extremely convenient, I would be a bit hesitant to state that it is cheaper to shop there instead of going downtown.

Try comparing prices at any one store downtown, and La Boutede inevitably comes out below in variety and in prices. Most students - cramped though their schedules may be can usually spare one hour of their time. Depending on the items purchased, it is possible to save anywhere between $.80 and $2.00. Bus fare being $.50, you can save between $.30 and $1.50. But if you are willing to pay for the convenience you may still find the prices reasonable.

Sure La Boutede doesn't operate on the same volume basis you say; well, do we operate on the same profit margin? Is making $1,000 a month providing a service to students or merely a cleverly disguised rip-off.

Suesan Alves.

in my opinion

By Bill Scandlan

One amazing aspect about people when they are conversing about others is the way in which they at times can be so viciously cruel and heartless when talking about other people not present at the time. How people can sit back and insult or mock a person because of his or her physical appearance or their mode of dress or any matter that is even in the slightest way different from the crowd is truly a mystery.

In order to place themselves in a position of popularity or raise their status standing on the ever competitive social ladder, people will gleefully shove a dagger into one of their friend's backs.

I became aware of an example of this sort last week when a girl of quite naturally enormous popularity, whose ravishing body must have captured the imaginations of every male on campus, even though it reminds one more of a pool cue, and whose vibrant radiant personality, comparable to that of a dead pigeon, had entranced all she came in contact with, was merrily applying the verbal axe to this fellow whose only real sin it appears was that he happened to like this raggy bitch, which to me only shows that all his taste must have been in his mouth. Her entire clique, which included all of the hip people around campus including a self aclaimed intellect and freak, was roaring with laughter about the numerous flaws of this clod.

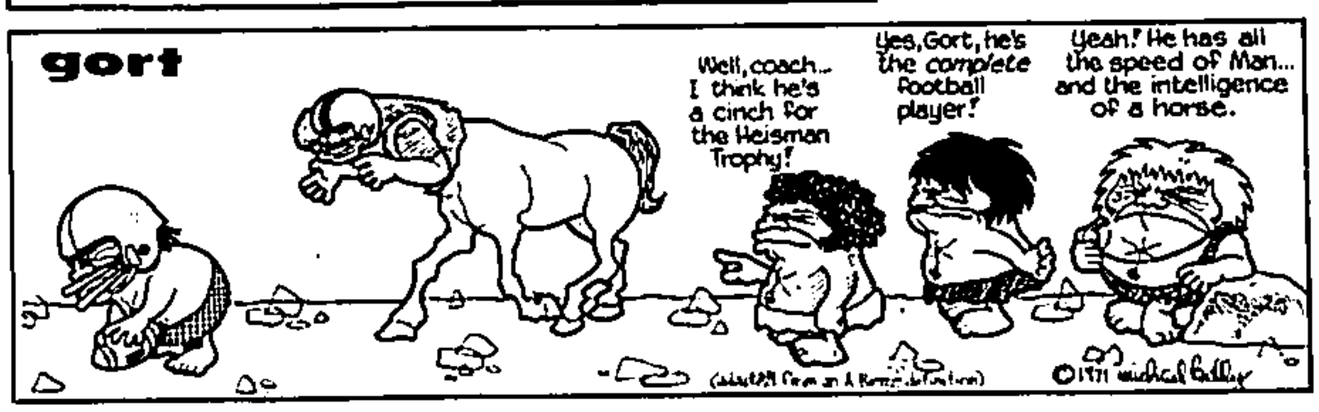
Actually it was very unfortunate that this poor slob was not there at the time, as they would have been able to point out all the defects and thereby make the occasion more enjoyable. Also the suggestion of signing him up for the circus sideshow would have aided him greatly, as no doubt, with Inco not hiring he would be on the look for a new summer job.

When the news about their comments reached this person, he, doit that he is, was very hurt and upset. These people that can't laugh at themselves really make me sick. He should have been grateful that these people thought enough of him to bring him into their conversation. It certainly was a refreshing change from the usual "in" conversation about drugs.

The situation mentioned is not by any means unique. In fact it seems to be an accepted and common part of conversation. It most definitely is a pleasant change from the weather. It is the need for humour in our dull drab day to day existences that spawns this necessary action. Also it must be emphasized that these people deserve every bit of ridicule that is bestowed upon them because they are so inferior.

Besides a true friend always helps one to overcome and points out a person's inadequacies. Is there really any sin if it is done behind his back and spread around the campus? And if a few humourous remarks are added to make it interesting should one feel bad?

A person would have to be an ingrate to not thank these wonderful people for helping him to realize his faults. But the true useful purpose served is to help people find their place in life and make damn sure that they stay there.



Canadian Nationalism: is it becoming a farce?

By Peter Moore

Canada is considered by Canadians to be a unique country, and now it has one further claim to the realm of the unusual and bizarre: a frankenstein monster known as Canadian nationalism.

In our haste to avoid anything that so much as smells American, we are creating our own "manifest destiny", what we call "pride in Canada", which means that now we promote "Canadian talent" in books, music, the arts in general, that we apparently discourage American ("foreign") investment in our natural resources and that we develop a sort of positive feeling toward anything that bears a maple leaf and negative feeling toward that which bears south-of-the-border markings.

This does weird things to our thinking: Star Weekly magazine this weekend ran an article about Europeans who came to Canada to make their way in the world, only to leave the country and go back to Europe after a few years. To read the blurb and the article itself, one gets the impression that anyone who leaves this delightful paradise has got to be strange in the head, while in reality the reasons they gave for leaving the country made all the sense in the world.

In music, "Canadian Talent" means actually anyone who sounds commercial (American) enough to sell will indeed sell simply because the label on the merchandise is Canadian. Most new books that sell at all in Canada are books that decry American investment and/or invasion, and now Pierre Burton has stated that he is "arrogantly" Canadian.

Europeans have reported that a new brand of unwelcome tourist has emerged: those who wear Canadian maple leaves, shout pro-Canadian slogans and generally make the atmosphere thick with patriotic (Canadian) sentiment. Like we used to believe of Americans.

Angered that any country would point out that we persecute Indians, slaughter baby seals, or (horrors) support colonialism in the Caribbean, we tend to forget how many Canadians there were in the Alabama marches for civil rights, that Quebec has an embassy in Louisiana, that we are now bitching to beat all to the United States about their version of Arctic oil transport which is identical to our own, namely a transarctic pipeline.

We tend to get angry when the FLQ forcibly remind us that our tub-thumping patriotism at a time when all is not truly well in Canada is grossly out of place. We resent Indians and Eskimos who point out that the greatest injustices to their races lie not in the past but in the present, and of course anyone who tries to tell his fellow Canadians that our own house be unclean is drowned out in the roar of blame placed upon the shoulders of the Americans for our troubles.

We do not want a genuine pride that comes hard-won from real accomplishment, the eradication of social ills and the maintenance of a clean environment. No, we want a tin-plated jingoism, an arrogant bigotry that brooks no criticism of any kind of what we purport to be the image of Canada to us and to the world. We want a sleazy one-sided kind of nationalism complete with brass bands and flags and a "Canadian" society.

Strangely, we are working so hard at being unique and unusual and "Canadian" thereby that we have effectively forgotten that we're playing the game at which we've accused the Yanks of being past-masters.

Thirty years ago we fought the Axis powers because their jingoism and nationalism had dictated world conquest. Now it would seem that in thirty years, if our behaviour means anything at all, we collectively believe the Axis to have been right all along.

Chicken Feet *(pseudo)*

By John Skawski

Greg:
Dammit George. I'm telling you the truth, strange things are happening, you don't understand.

George:
Here, have another drink, sit down, don't be so serious, relax.

Greg:
Sit down! yea sure - relax - make yourself at home, yea, forget about it, forget, forget - that's what everyone does, who remembers anything, yea, here kid, have a lollipop, it'll rot your teeth, but that doesn't matter, you'll forget your hunger.

George:
Look, take it easy, we'll discuss it, just take it easy.

Greg:
Easy; take it easy - who ever heard of easy - easy means nothing, nothing is the freedom of something. Well, I'm not free, It has happened; and I'm going crazy trying to explain it. Objects are alive - alive like us.

George:
What, what the hell do you mean? Objects are alive? Wait I know - you've been smoking that grassy shit. I kept telling you - if it's not commercialized, it's bad for you.

Greg:
It hasn't anything -

George:
It's that acidy junk - any child knows acid burns, body falls apart, mind starts to die - and it's painful - that's one thing water doesn't ever put out.

Greg:
You're wrong, there's no grass or acid involved - you're jumping off the subject. You're scared eh? Scared to listen.

George:
Scared! who's scared? let's face facts - you took your trip, now you don't know where to land, am I right?

Greg:
Wrong - there was no trip. Look; all I know is, solid; everyday objects move. I don't know how but they're alive. Dammit it, you're scared to listen in case it's true.

George:
Of course it's true; Everything moves, everyone knows that, the world is in perpetual motion - what's his name proved it - Oh! what's his name anyway, what's so strange about that? It's simply science. It's when things stop moving or start falling down, then we have problems.

Greg:
There's a big difference between moving and being alive - isn't there? Do you know what being alive means?

George:
Yea, of course --

Greg:
It means reality, it --

George:
Eating, drinking, f---

Greg:
Let me finish, will you?

George:
OK, OK, don't get sensitive.

Greg:
It means people-things, trusting and feeling - you know what feeling is? It's when you walk up to a wall and touch it with your fingers and you know it's there, you pound it with your fist and it gives you pain - you've felt it, but; what happens when the wall touches you? tell me - what happens?

George:
What happens? What happens? - he asks - Wow! It kisses you-Right-it falls on you and smothers you with kisses-Right.

Greg:
You just can't see, what I'm telling you.

George:
Oh! I can see alright. You can see the wall falling down - the whole room falling down and the chairs doing a wiggle on top - with you at the bottom - really feeling it. Next, you'll be taking a wall, a chair or maybe a dresser to the local pub. I can see, oh brother! How I can see, thank you Jesus -

Greg:
Wait a minute! Hold --

Door opens suddenly.

George:
The Saviour!

Bill:
Want to try the latest shipment of pot?

George:
No! we got one crack pot here - and that's plenty - how about some frying pans, kettles, something we could use - so that wall lover here, can get some sense knocked into him.

Greg:
Relax, George, No - it's all right I ha--

Bill:
Ok, just trying to do a favour -

George:
The only favour you can do me, is drive down to the local ward and have them send the boys in white and tell them to bring chains and crowbars - we'll probably be peeling Greg here off the walls - alive, feeling - kissing - bah.

Bill:
What's his problem? shouting-mumbling walls-weird --

Greg:
Forget it.

Bill:
Anywho - I'll see you at the party --

George:
Better, hold it in an open field -- less chance of getting hurt.

Greg:
I --

Door closes.

Greg:
Alright! you've had your fun - now are you going to listen and be serious? ----

Oh! little bird. Oh! little bird.
Real, and yet so small.

Question:
Where does your feces fall?

THE FIFTH COLUMN

By Richard W. Woodley

Talking about love in today's society automatically brings people's minds to the subject of sex. (For our present purposes "sex" shall mean physical sexual relations.) The two have become confused (not inter-related which they are; but confused - note that the meaning of the phrase "make love" is purely sexual and does not necessarily concern love at all.)

We will attempt to discuss and perhaps understand some of the questions surrounding the relationship between love and sex. At this point it may be helpful to point out my own personal perspective of a twenty-one year old virgin with a traditional upbringing, who has nonetheless developed a rather open mind on the subject (at least theoretically).

What we hope to discuss is the role of sex in life and love in terms of "morality" and personal fulfillment. How one sees this role depends on how one conceives of sex. I see basically two conceptions today, which are somewhat contradictory.

One is the concept that sex is simply one of many physical needs and one which provides pleasure. It is simply a human function like drinking, eating, and sleeping. It is seen as a need which requires satisfaction for a full life. Under this concept people have sex when they want to provide pleasure and satisfaction to themselves and others. There is no great moral decision involved. Having sexual relations is like going out for dinner. This follows logically from the belief that sex is purely a physical need requiring satisfaction.

The other view is that sex is the greatest of the physical needs and provides the greatest human satisfaction possible. This view tends to exaggerate the importance of sex in life. It leads to the belief that sex requires marriage (love) with the concurrent misunderstanding that marriage is FOR sex. While admitting that sex is a requirement for complete human satisfaction it restricts the satisfaction of this need to special relationships (sometimes love, sometimes marriage). One of the bad results of this view is the occurence of marriages for sex.

We have to realize that both of these views are rather superficial.

Of the first, I would have to agree completely that sex is not a moral issue in itself. Morality must come into the question of course as it does in any decision to do anything. One must ask the question "Is anyone going to be hurt by this action (the participants or any third party)?"

Of the second, I would have to agree (purely based on theory) that sex is the greatest of the human PHYSICAL satisfactions and that it has the potential of being (as an expression of love) part of the greatest of human satisfactions.

Sex belongs within love - not because of any moral dictum, but because of its great potential for providing (within love) the greatest human satisfaction possible; that is the greatest intimacy or closeness between two people possible. It cannot live up to its full potential except within a complete love relationship.

A true relationship of love is one where the lovers become one person (one flesh-one soul). They become one in spirit and body. The closest one can get to physical oneness is through the sex act. Together with a spiritual oneness (indeed it can help in the feeling of this spiritual oneness) is where it belongs; is where it can be completely fulfilled.

Love is basically a feeling of spiritual oneness. It can, of course, be enhanced by the sexual expression of it and can be expressed and felt very intimately by means of its sexual expression. But basically it is a spiritual oneness - sex adds to it by providing the closest thing possible to a physical oneness.

Realistically, however, morality must be considered in talking about sex. Though sex may not be a moral matter, many have been socialized into believing that it is. For them it may be in reality a moral matter - for sex, in their case, may cause them harm, through guilt or remorse, and thus become a moral question.

Can people love or express love without sex. YES. I must assert this as love is basically a spiritual feeling - perhaps expressed and enhanced by its sexual expression.

However Virginia Johnson states that sex and love will frequently enhance and motivate one another. As well it has been pointed out that often a relationship of love may reach such intensity that its sexual expression becomes almost impossible to prevent, thereby providing a dilemma for those for whom it is immoral. In these cases it can lead to the sexual expression of love - which may produce feelings of guilt or remorse over one's feeling of immorality, which may lead to the destruction of the relationship. Or the relationship may be terminated to prevent this.

Again we have an example of how society (social norms of morality) attempts to prevent people from loving - indeed even by attempting to destroy love that exists.

down er up

With Lyn Downer

Time to investigate the "Super Stack". You know it's that rather large, erect tribute to modern technology that stands smokeless in Copper Cliff. There it stands, all 1,250 feet of engineering excellence.

Some grave consideration has been given to the fact that the engineers did not take some very important problems into retrospect while they were building the stack. For example, the stack is now erect, and rises majestically above the city, however, what happens when it returns to its flaccid state? Indeed, can you imagine 1,250 feet of soft brick hanging over the city. Let's hope that it does not have human excretion tendencies. I doubt if there is any provision in the city for the flood that this would most certainly create.

Reference to the "Super Stack" as the world's greatest phallic symbol has met with some disfavour, and there is no truth to the rumour that the stack will only be completed when the two gigantic hands are put into place. Whether this rumour holds any truth or not is debatable, however, strange rubbing sounds have been heard emitting from the area of the Super Stack.

Certainly the noted Canadian poet, Earle Birney, realized that the stack looked like a giant phallus, but I doubt if even he thought that it would go this far. It would seem that, placing straw around the base of the stack, in lieu of pubic hair, is going just a little too far. One wonders just what the female organs are to be characterized by. Perhaps the sky, or our air will suffice!

There has been speculation to the fact that the mining company has created a monster. Indeed, this monster is said to exist beneath the ground, and only his most distinctive organs are visible. Whether this holds any truth or not is also debatable, however, there is little doubt that the company has created a monster of sorts. Just step outside and take a big lungful of air, then you will realize that something evil or bizarre is present, and trying to destroy you.

It should be noted that this monster has more than just one visible organ. Indeed, it has many. All that is necessary is a scanning of the horizon, and you will notice a number of these phallus' around the city. They take on various sizes and shapes, thus increasing the human resemblance. Why, even the hospital has one, standing in all its masculine glory.

It seems somewhat strange that with all these characteristics of masculinity around the area, why hasn't the Women's Liberation movement made some objections? I suppose that the only problem is, that, there would be some difficulty in defining the equal to these symbols. Indeed, what could industry possibly come up with to offset the importance of the stacks? Do we have a viable reason to create a vagina-like structure? Just what purpose could it serve. Perhaps with the current condemnation of the pollution cycle, we could build a vagina-like receptacle to accept the polluted emmission from the stacks. However, this would imply the male dominant position and some other arrangement would have to be made. After all, equal time is important, as is the equality of roles. However, the problems in making the female dominant would be difficult to overcome.

It is a very difficult problem to solve, but it could have been prevented. If the mining company had designed their stacks to resemble something less spectacular than the phallus, then the problem would not exist. Perhaps a defiant fist with a raised middle finger would be more appropriate. It certainly indicates the feeling that industry has for the public.

Survey to divert water

THUNDER BAY (CUP) - For five years now the people of Northwestern Ontario have known that the water resources in our northern areas have been under survey. In Nakina, in Nipigon, in Pickle Lake, and other communities, people have expressed deep concern about this activity. They believe that the surveys are connected with plans to divert our water to the United States.

A group in Thunder Bay has been researching, collecting evidence and looking into the activities of certain government departments. It has been slow work and the picture is not yet complete, but from the information they have compiled and the maps of proposed dam sites they have obtained, the group has reached several conclusions.

Canadians, they say, are faced with a massive plan to divert Canadian water and power to the US. It's not just Northern Ontario. It extends from BC and the Territories through Quebec. The Columbia River, the Bennet Dam, South Indian Lake, Kettle Rapids, and the Quebec Hydro project all appear to be part of this plan.

In Northwestern Ontario, the planning stages are completed. Provincial and Federal government agencies are starting salvage operations to recover archeological and ecological information from the areas to be flooded.

The people at Ogoki and other Indian reserves north of the CN rail line have been told that they will have to move. Central Patricia will be under water.

In 1966, NAWAPA -- a gigantic plan to divert Canadian waters (and power) south to the US -- was endorsed by the US senate. Canadians were appalled and the scheme dropped out of public discussion.

What is occurring now is either the NAWAPA scheme or something very like it. And it's going forward across Canada quietly and with little public debate. Strangely enough, it appears that many of our senior elected leaders don't know or pretend that they don't know about it either.

Although our elected representatives asked questions in the provincial and federal legislatures, they received no satisfactory answers. We were assured it was all "just a study". But people talk to people. Surveyors said it was a huge water diversion project. It became a common belief in the north that this was indeed the case. But no tangible proof could be had.

The maps and information gathered by the Thunder Bay research group, "Dam the Dams", have raised many questions. Although the group is comprised neither or professional engineers nor of ecologists, they feel there is reason to fear another vast ecological disaster if the plans go ahead. Vast land tracts on one of Canada's great natural wilderness areas will be under water. Thousands of people will be displaced. The ecological damage could be incurable. And what of Canada's sovereignty -- once started, can the flow south be stopped?

The Thunder Bay group hopes to be the nucleus of a national movement to stop the water diversion scheme. They want: a) a full government report on the matter, b) no export of water, c) no export of power, d) no displacement of people and e) Canadian resources for the Canadian people.

The group is attempting to set up branches in other Canadian communities and hope to distribute the maps, pictures, background stories and plans that are as yet not public knowledge. They may be contacted by writing the Dam the Dams Campaign, General Delivery, Thunder Bay 'P', Ontario.

Alta. Government halts university construction

EDMONTON (CUP) - In Alberta, the Progressive Conservative government, elected last summer, has ordered a halt to planning on all University of Alberta construction projects where actual construction has not begun.

The freeze will likely last at least until the legislature convenes in March.

The government move indefinitely postpones 5 construction projects at the Edmonton campus, and orders "status reports" be compiled by the university on some 7 more projects.

Most of these projects were born in the optimistic days of the 1960's, when U of A enrolment was spiraling by 12 per cent annually. However, minimal enrolment increases in the last two years have cast into considerable doubt university projections that enrolment, currently around 16,500 would reach 25,000 by the mid-seventies.

U of A Planning and Development Vice-president W.D. Neal is "very concerned about the matter and would like to see some action on it soon."

He worries that re-engaging the planning mechanism for projects will be expensive and fears the financial and legal implications should projects already underway be cancelled; or should U of A's annual $10 million capital expenditures for rennovations, improvements and equipment be cut back.

Dr. Neal also claims that the university, despite the underenrolment, is short of space. "We're currently 5 hundred thousand square feet short of floor space, and if there are long delays in approval of these projects, it could seriously hurt our planning for the rest of the seventies."

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Blessed is the man, indeed,
Who in this life can find;
A PURPOSE that can fill his days,
And GOALS to fill his mind!

The world is filled with little men,
Content with where they are;
Not knowing joys success can bring,
No WILL to go that far!

Yet, in this world there is a need,
For men to lead the rest,
To rise above the "average" life,
By giving of their best!

Would you be one who dares to try,
When challenged by the task;
To rise to heights you've never seen,
Or is that too much to ask?

This is your day — a world to win,
Great purpose to achieve;
Accept the challenge of your goals
And in yourself, BELIEVE!

You will be proud of what you've done,
When at the close of day;
You look back on your battles, won,
Content, you came this way!

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Chargeback's effect on Physical Plant and Planning

Last week in an interview, we examined how the proposed chargeback system would affect the Computer Services Department. This week, we look at the Physical Plant and Planning (PPP) Department in an interview with J.R. Harrison, Director of the service.

According to Mr. Harrison, the services of the PP and P can be divided into three sections. First, there are the compulsory services which it must povide -- ie. heat, power, water, sewage disposal, janitorial services, phone service, etc. These services have costs that must be paid, regardless of budgeted cost.

The second group of services include building and equipment maintanence, which are directly related to the compulsory services, in that they must be performed in order to keep the university running smoothly. The level of adequacy of these services is however open to adjustment, from very good to very poor.

The third level of services involve the services directly affected by the chargeback, that is the services requested by different departments of the university in the form of shop work and vehicle service.

Mr. Harrison's money problems arise from the fact that he faces a 25% budget decrease for the year 1972-73, while gaining an increase of 25% in the area that he has to look after, in the form of the new Phys-ed complex and a new residence.

Since the costs of the first level of services are non-controllable, and can vary considerably depending on the weather alone, they must be paid regardless of the amount.

The second group of services can sustain a budget cut, but this would mean a drop in the level of maintenance in the university, eventually resulting in higher costs of replacing equipment that wears out before it would have with a higher level of maintenance. However that is one of the hazards. Mr. Harrison says that the level of maintenance at Laurentian is not nearly as good as he'd like to see it, but it is adequate. He also noted that most universities have the same problem.

The only area that money can be cut from without affecting the actual physical condition of the University is the third section - special services. As Mr. Harrison put it, he could see these services dropped from his department and it wouldn't affect him in the least.

Mr. Harrison does feel, however, that one method, that can be used to cut costs in the third section is the chargeback system. In this system, departments that used the special services would pay for them out of a special departmental budget drawn up for this purpose.

PP and P would draw up its yearly budget as usual, estimating the cost of services for the following year. Then the various departments of the university would submit estimates of their needs for the coming year, and the whole thing would go to a special committee to decide who would get what.

The obvious problem here, is that for the first year at least, everyone concerned would be working in the dark as to what his money requirements would be. There also seems to be no incentive for keeping the budget request to a reasonable level. Mr. Harrison hopes that some machinery will be set up to keep the whole thing under control.

The chargeback system for university services is being used at most other universities across the provi[illegible] to varying degrees of success. Mr. Harrison is confident that it will work here after the intial period of confusion, before actual figures are available for budget estimates, is over.

He warns, however, that due to the present budget problems the university can expect a generally lower level of maintenance and services from his department. This will mean small things like office clean-ups once a week instead of every day, and larger things like not getting new walls where they are wanted. Mr. Harrison hopes that these things will not happen, however, and that we will have rather a higher level of general services in the future.

Cultural genocide on 10,000 Crees

from Akwesasne Notes and Canadian Dimension

American power needs may cause the cultural genocide of 10,000 Cree Indians in Northwestern Quebec.

To fill the growing demand for electric power, American money has persuaded Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa to build generating plants with 10,6 million kilowatt output, the largest generating complex in the Western hemisphere. The project will cost $6 billion, most of which will be exported to the Northwestern United States.

The Quebec Government simply announced it would be done. The Indians who live on the land to be effected have never been consulted, nor have they ever treatied about their land rights. Before 1912, the land was Federal, and not assigned to Quebec. However, the terrain was turned over to Quebec on the condition that it negotiate its purchase from the Indians. This has never been done, and reserves have never been set aside.

Two major rivers, the Nottaway and the Broadback will be diverted through canals and tunnels into the watercourse of the Rupert River. The Eastmain and La Grande will also be harnassed. Eleven reservoirs and about 120 dykes will be needed for the diversion, ranging up to 100 feet in height, and totalling about 60 miles in length. A deep sea ocean port will be required - at the site of the Indian's Rupert House settlement.

The legislation setting up the development corporation says blandly, "This act shall in no way affect rights of Indian communities living in the Territory." Yet the most basic of rights - permission to use their land - has not been asked for nor given.

But Andre Langlois, project co-ordinator, says the project is going ahead rapidly in order to head off an energy crisis expected by 1978.

Robert Kenatawat, chief of the 1,400 Crees at Fort George, said his people were confused by reports of what might happen. They had no concept of what is involved in hydro-electric power development. "My people are apprehensive and fearful of what the future might bring." Chief Kenatawat said. "Ninety percent of them live by hunting and fishing."

Months ago, members of parliament questioned Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chretien about what his government was doing to protect the Indians and the lands. He replied that a report was already underway to evaluate the impact on the environment of the giant development.

Now, however, the Indian Affairs Department says that it will not release the results of the report unless the Province of Quebec agrees, an unlikely event. Classification of the document as secret was announced when David Orlikow, New Democratic Party member for Winnipeg North, complained in the House of Commons about the evasiveness of government replies about the effects of the project. Mr. Orlikow, a faithful defender of Indian rights for some years now, said scientists already have warned that the James Bay plan could affect the climate of eastern Canada and cause sharp changes in Hudson Bay ice patterns. A main flyway for geese would be flooded, and the pattern of life of thousands of Indians would be affected, he said.

Judd Buchanan, replying for Chretien, said that Indian Association of Quebec, financed by Federal Funds, are discussing the effect on fishing and hunting.

Northern Indians, however, worry that the Association may be accepted as the official bargaining group, rather than the people most directly affected, and may agree to the loss of rights in exchange for cash, a type of agreement which is not now acceptable to the Northern peoples.

Willie Dunn, filmmaker and singer is coordinating efforts to get a communitcations program underway so that isloated villages can get in touch with each other for a united front, and so that the people can understand what a power development really means. The communications program will then be projected at making the Native position heard by government, and in an effort to get massive public support in both the United States and Canada to halt the project.

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—War research at university

By IAN WISEMAN
CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

On Ottawa's Elgin Street, about five minutes walk from the Parliament Buildings, is a grey-stone cubic building. It's set inconspicuously in the capital's 'tourist centre', near theatres, art galleries, convention centres, and the Chateau Laurier.

Over the main entrance to the five-storey building, in small lettering, is the inscription: Department of National Defence.

Inside the main door, the only door visitors are permitted through, is a booth partially enclosed in glass behind which sit three uniformed men. One of them demands the visitor's business.

If the visitor is there on legitimate business, he must call the office he wishes to visit, and wait for an escort to take him there. Before he and his official escort can leave the foyer, however, they both must sign a visitors' register.

The visitor is taken straight to an elevator by his escort and whisked to his floor of business. On emerging from the elevator, the visitor is faced with another guard who makes him sign another register. The visitor, having been given a pin inscribed 'Escort Required', is then ushered into the office he is visiting.

After the meeting, the guest is escorted back to the elevator, the elevator operator is told to take him to the ground floor, and the visitor is watched as he leaves the building.

The following story tells why Canada's defence personnel maintain such a tight security force, and who benefits from the Defence Department's silent invisibility.

The Canadian Department of National Defence, to those Canadians aware of its existence, is always associated with peace-keeping — Cyprus, the Middle East, Germany, and here at home.

But under the smokescreen of an international image as peace-keeper, Canada's defence experts (most of whom have backgrounds in, and still maintain connections with, large corporations and Canadian universities) have built a booming war industry.

Incredible? During the past 12 years Canada has jumped to the Number Five position in the world as an international arms exporter. And today Canada spends more on defence projects, on a per capita basis, than the United States does.

With no war to draw attention to it, very few Canadians are aware of their country's war machinery. Almost none of our academic community know that the Defence Research Board (ever hear of it?) is sponsoring research in every Canadian university with an enrolment over 2,500 students.

To defence analysts, the line between defensive and offensive weaponry and warfare research is a very tenuous delineation. Universities and industries (most of them American-owned subsidiaries incorporated under Canadian law) are currently studying, designing and testing weaponry that runs the gamut from chemical and bacteriological to atomic.

This military effort, in the name of peace, is directed and organized by the Defence Research Board. Research remains under the board's jurisdiction until a finished product is finally marketable. Salable products in the past have included commodities or war ranging from chemical defoliants to green berets to airplanes.

After the defence research people have done their work, the Department of National Defence, operating under defence-sharing plans with NATO countries and special agreements with the U.S. steps in and pushes the products to nations with more immediate military needs.

It's a lucrative business and an invisible one. The Canadian war machine is, in essence, a closed corporation with interlocking directors who link the major universities to large corporations, and then link both these groups to the Defence Research Board.

The administrative interlockings among industry, government and the universities is a basic element in the structure of our society. And institutions with compilmentary functions and integrated administration are built to enable the most efficient operation of the capitalist political-economic system.

Industry, government and the universities are operated in the interests of the same class, so there are no contradictictions — from their viewpoint — in the close functional co-operation that springs up in areas such as defence research.

Defence research and contracting (done both by universities and industries) is always shrouded in secrecy. Tight security is a necessity, and thousands of dollars are spent on public relations as each separate part of the war machine tries to keep its public image shining.

Occasionally the veil slips. Back in 1956, for example, after a rare security leak, Prime Minister Lester Pearson admitted publicly that Canada was selling arms to both sides in the Israel-Egypt conflict. And occasionally, since the Vietnam War escalated in 1965, word gets out about some new Canadian discovery being pressed into service in Indochina.

These leaks, however, affect only a particular government or an industrial contractor that relaxed its security at the wrong moment. The Defence Research Board, the co-ordinator of the industry, never steps out of line or takes sides in any dispute: they have work to do.

What is the Defence Research Board? Back in 1916 the National Research Council was created by the Canadian government because of a necessity for war-time technology and scientific research. For the next three decades it maintained a high percentage of military research at the expense of industrial research in the civilian sector of the economy.

After the Second World War ended, the National Research Council began a trend towards basic scientific research and its applications in an industrial peace-time economy. At this time other research agencies began to spin off from the parent body.

In 1947 the Defence Research Board (DRB) was set up as an autonomous research body by a group of National Research Council personnel who had participated in scientific and technological services related to the war effort. In theory it was then answerable only to the government of Canada through the department of national defence.

In practice today, however, it is also to some degree answerable to its own board directors, many of whom have come from corporations receiving large amounts of industrial research and industrial contracting money from DRB. It's a tightly-knit family with a handful of companies, the federal treasury and, to a lesser degree, most Canadian univerisites, sharing the spoils.

The spoils that come to the universities are mainly research grants (for basic scientific research) with a smaller portion of contracting. 'Contracting' is the term used when DRB wants a specific design or item produced by some scientist (usually a professor) which binds the scientist to come across with the goods.

Research in the universities is a chancier operation for DRB. Scientific research is always a risk investment (defence research is not value-free science — it is science serving corporate and military needs). But the defence experts, with their corporate allies, have done well: for every dollar they have spent on research, they are netting about $25 in arms sales.

The universities are, for the most part, unaware of the end result of the research they do for DRB. Almost all research done in Canadian universities is basic scientific research. The applied research is generally done in one of DRB's seven private research institutions which are spread across Canada, or by private companies.

But there is no mistaking the universities' complicity in Canada's massive war machine. They willingly do the spadework for all the defence projects in this country, and they supply the necessary resources, human and technological, for the efficient running of the machine.

Besides giving research grants and contract monies to the universities, DRB supports universities in one other way: by giving annual grants to specific scientific institutes within various Canadian universities. These institutes will be discussed later.

Since the board was formed in 1947, it has spent, $40 million on research in Canadian universities. About another $10 million has been spent on university contracting during that period.

Where has the money been spent? All across the country — from Memorial University in Newfoundland to the University of Victoria. The Lion's share has gone to the bigger universities, especially McGill, University of Toronto and the University of British Columbia.

Other major recipients of defence research monies are the universities of Alberta, Calgary, Manitoba, McMaster, Saskatchewan, Waterloo, and the Royal Military College. In 1970, there were 36 Canadian universities who did work for the DRB.

What does DRB spend their money on? Consider the following fields of study (some of which appear to be civilian studies but are not — anything DRB studies is directly connected to military strategy) in which they are doing research this winter:

● Chemistry. The main trends of research in this field are toward fluorine compounds,

U.S. soldier order

nitrogen compounds, radi
the affects of shock
chemicals. Radiation
studied at Memorial Uni
Alberta and University
chemical studies are s
country.

● Entomology. Anoth
what DRB seems to be
better pesticide. New
developed and their at
military importance"
Insects are more valu
viruses than as guinea
viruses. Now pesticides
University of Alberta; c
(like mosquitoes or black
clusters and can be studi
study at Western Ontari

● Bacteriology. We're
area of chemical and
Research projects includ
under physical stress (
McGill), and identifica
agents (University of O

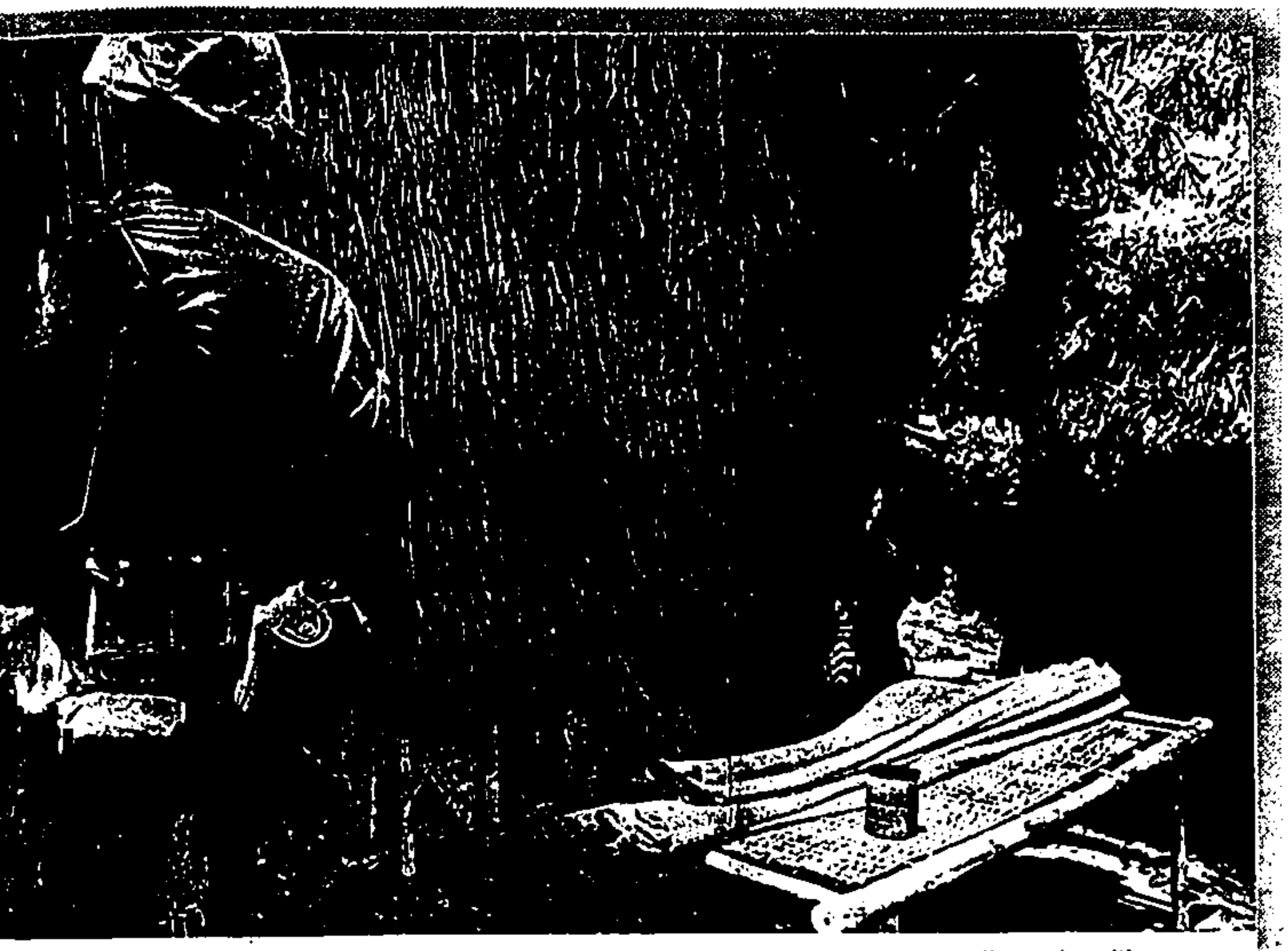
● Human resources. T
general human studies
sociological. Among th
projects are studies per
ship process (Royal Mili
ment capability (McMas
rewards on performance

● Medicine. DRB do
research in many uni
notable being York
University of Toronto
recipient of defence mo
study are toxicology, ra
medicine, underwater m
medicine.

● Engineering (struct
This sphere of research i
of applied military resea
carried out on ship h
fatigue, and various stes
materials.

● Engineering (mecha
Under this heading come
research — bombs and
experts never refer to b
course, preferring to us
precise scientific jargon.
detonation in explosive
explosives (Queen's), re
type shells to dynamic lo
electromagnetic det
(Carleton).

● Political Science. W
research agency be i
political science? It's a
argue, for any nation inv



rs Vietnamese out of area prior to massive defoliation with chemicals developed at Canadian universities.

diation chemistry, and waves on various chemistry in being iversity, University of y of Waterloo. Other scattered around the

her area of intrigue: looking for here is a poisons are being ffects on "insects of are being studied. uable as carriers of a pigs for the same are being studied at control of cluster flies k flies which operate in ied in groups) is under io and McGill.

re still in the horrific biological research. de a study of bacteria (being carried out at ation studies of virus Ottawa).

This is an area of fairly es, psychological and the more interesting rtaining to the leader- litary College), punish- ster), and the effects of ce. (Carleton).

oes extensive medical niversities, the most University and the which is a major oney.

adiation effects, Arctic medicine, and aviation

ctures and materials). is one of the few areas arch. Studies are being hulls, airplane metal esses and corrosions of

nanical and electrical). nes the more dramatic rockets. The defence bombs and rockets, of use more delicate and n. Among the projects: es (Calgary), slurried response of thin dome- loading (Calgary), and etonation research

Why would a military involved in studying necessity the experts nvolved in warfare and weaponry research to study local and international attitudes and factors involved in disarmament policies (Queen's); to study the possibility of continental defence (Laval). One researcher is even studying people and institutions who do research on research (British Columbia).

• Special Studies. The two big fields of special study in Canadian defence are lasers (DRB is internationally recognized as a leader in laser research) and the interrelations of plasma and fluid dynamics (this has application to space research among other things). The military possibilities have not yet been fully explored in these areas, but DRB is confident that they are on the verge of major breakthroughts in warfare research.

This list (which is not complete: there are too many projects to list them all) is a good indicator of research policies within the Department of National Defence. Chemical and biological warfare is still a consideration, as is atomic warfare. New areas of exploration are submarine and Arctic research.

The single biggest field of study is aerospace technology and aviation. This field, not surprisingly, also pays the highest dividends: the bulk of the millions that Canada earns through arms sales come sfrom the aircraft industry.

DRB is so interested in airplanes and aviators that they started an Institute of aerospace studies at the University of Toronto back in 1951. They gave grants totalling $2.3 million until 1968 when they phased out direct support. The Aerospace Studies Institute is, according to a DRB spokesman, of general interest of joint NATO defence. The institute has done joint space research with the Aerican space program.

Another such institute — has been supported (and still is) to the tune of $50,000 a year by the DRB.

There are other university institutes, though not in the aerospace field, that have received Defence Research Board grants during recent years. One of them is the Nuclear Reactor at McMaster University. DRB gave $50,000 a year until 1968 to McMaster's nuclear studies program. It was supported heavily during the 1960s when Canada's defence experts felt it was suicide not to have personnel trained in the use of nuclear energy.

Another is the Institute of Upper Atmospheric Studies at the University of Saskatchewan. The studies done by DRB there (direct support was again phased out in 1968) revolved around ionized particles in the air that often garbles radio transmission. The defence people were interested in the posibilities of being able to jam lines of electronic communication.

The final two institutes do research of a more general and basic nature. The Lady Eaton Laboratories at McGill study mocroelectronics

WAR research

and the Universite de Montreal has an Institute for Mathematical Research. Both institutes have had considerable financial support from DRB.

All these technical institutes, whether or not they continue to receive annual DRB grants, still receive a large number of specific research grants and contracts from the defence research coffers. This is where up-and-coming *defence personnel learn the tricks of the trade.*

Despite this massive industry that DRB has built up around Canada's booming business in other countries' wars, there are a few other areas that the defence scientists would like to explore. Among them:

• Sociology. The Department of National Defence is proud of what it calls "disciplined mobility" when it was called into help with domestic problems (troops were mobilized during the Montreal police strike, during the 'Quebec crisis' last winter, and during the Kingston Penitentiary riot). DRB is now looking for universities interested in studying crowd control.

• Systems Analysis. DRB is also interested in initiating university studies in the mathematics of combat, and in games theory applicable to military situations.

• Environment (political and social). The final area of interest to defence experts is historical and geographical analysis of war and war potential. This includes a study of domestic and international hot-spots; a study of future international alliance possibilities; a survey of the public's attitude toward the Department of National Defence; and studies of riots and insurgency, and maintenance of law and order.

This is part one of a three-part series on Defence Research.

Well-groomed research worker examines toxic chemicals at U of T.

A look from the

By Frank Reynolds

1. Pub Price Change:

After four months of operation, serious consideration has been given to reducing costs in the Pub and consequently making the Pub cheaper for Laurentian students.

Calculations based on last terms Pub revenues show that the price increase for beer and liquor from 8 pm. to midnight (when there is entertainment) brings in $600 less revenue than if a cover was charged. This means that although prices went up , it is now cheaper to drink in the Pub. Regular prices remain in effect from 4 pm. to 8 pm.

Not only is it cheaper for Laurentian students but also for the Pub budget. By eliminating the cover charge, one door person has also been eliminated. This person's salary compensates for the drop in revenues. Furthermore, the elimination of the cover charge makes the Pub much more flexible in that a person can come in at any time for a beer or a drink.

Also, in line with covering first term losses and reducing expenses the following has been done: entertainment costs have been reduced by half. The quality of entertainment will not suffer. In the first term we had quite a few big name Toronto bands, this term we are trying to buy locally. Excessive charges are made for "name" Toronto bands. Other staff reductions are being made and more are in the offing. Also, long overdue equipment has finally been installed so that our costs for pop and the buffet are reduced considerably. This term what has to happen (because of cash shortage) is that last term's losses must be covered and the inventory must be paid for. Then next September the SGA can look at the price structure and make any necessary changes.

A Pub operation is not a simple thing. The SGA started from scratch and had to tackle it with all its complexities in a short space of time with limited funds. Extra money was spent on training staff and there was the immense problem of meeting the diverse requirements of Laurentian students. A business like a Pub (and make no mistake whether the Pub makes money, that's not much, or breaks even or loses money, it's principles that must be followed, bills must be paid, wages must be paid, goods need to be ordered, legal regulations have to be observed.

(to be continued...)

bottom

do it do it

DO IT is a free service designed to let the university community know of important events during the coming week on campus. Should your group desire to place a 'blurb' in this section, submit it either in typed form, or by phone to the Lambda office by the Thursday before Tuesday publication.

WEDNESDAY 26

The Pub will feature "Nobody Special" and be open till 1 am.

The French Film Society presents "Elvira Madigan" in the Fraser Auditorium. Admission is by seasons ticket.

The Basketball Vees play Ottawa in the PEC.

THURSDAY 27

The Pub will feature "Nobody Special" and be open till midnight.

FRIDAY 28

The Pub will feature "Nobody Special". Open till midnight.

Varsity Badminton Tournament begins.

SATURDAY 29

The pub will feature "Nobody Special". Open till midnight.

A dance will be held in the Great Hall featuring the "Grease Ball Boogie Band", from 8:30 till midnight. Admission is $1.00 per person.

The SGA Film Series presents "Brewster McCloud" starring Bud Cort and Sally Kellerman in the Fraser Auditorium at 6:30 and 9:00 pm. Admission 1 $.75.

Varsity Badminton Tournament ends.

MONDAY 31

Preliminary judging of Carnival Queen candidates takes place in Room L212 from 9 am. to 4 pm.

TUESDAY 1

The Pub will be open from 2 pm. till 1 am. At 3 pm. the pub will host the Winter Carnival Chug-a-lug contest. From 8:30 till 12:30 the pub will feature "Major Hooples Boarding House.

Robert Brown

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(Last Poems)

Shakespeare

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(The Winter's Tale)

Borrow

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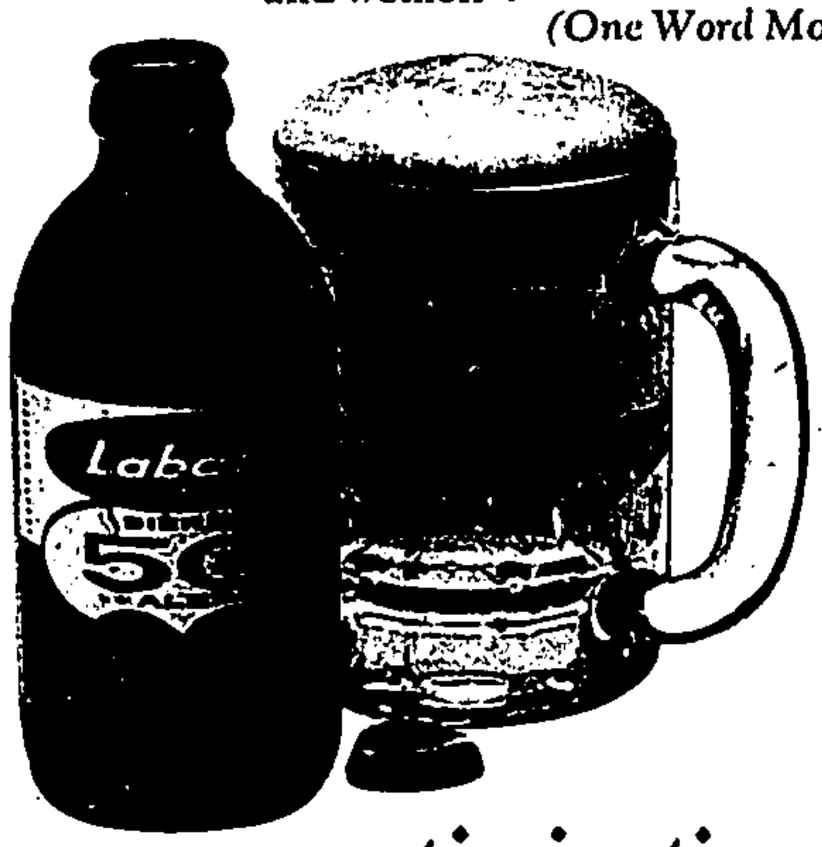
(Lavengro)

Browning

"There they are, my fifty men and women".

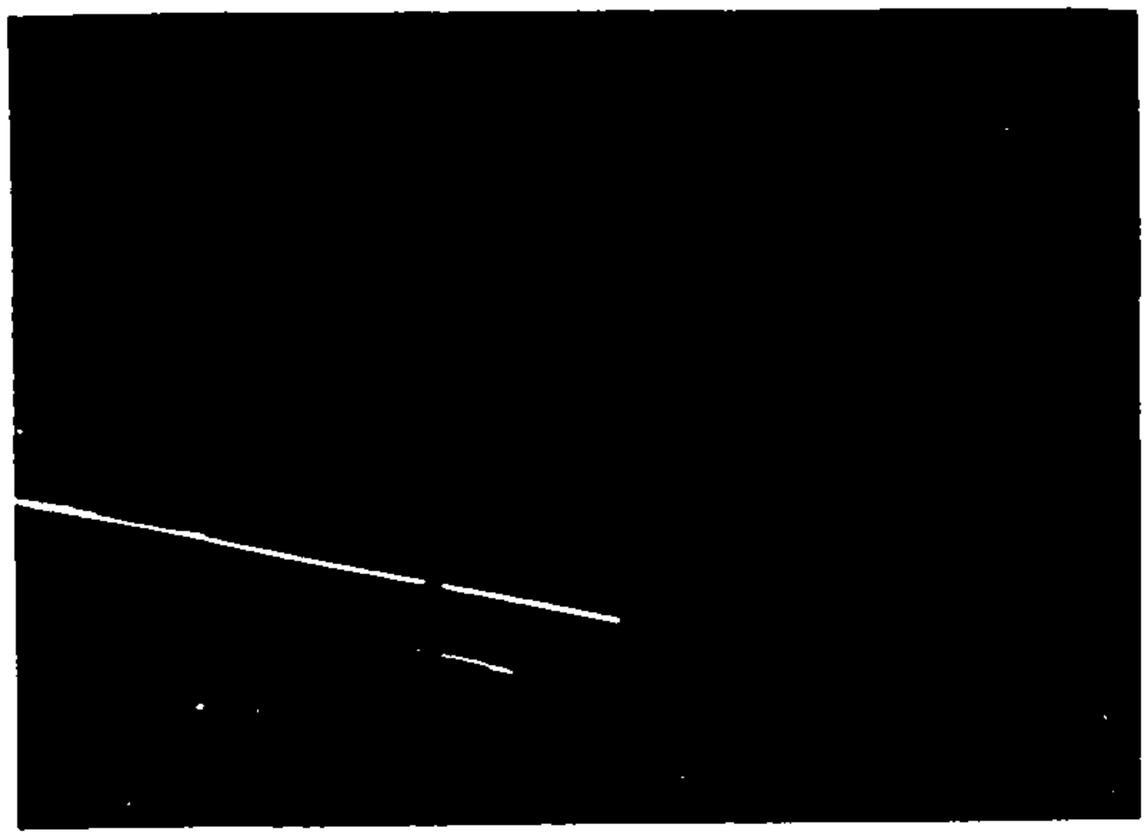
(One Word More)



poetic justice

The pool is here!

(Well, almost)



Curved roof being constructed over area between library and lounge.

The long awaited opening of the new swimming pool complex may be close at hand. The complex, to house an olympic size swimming pool with extensive diving facilities, a weight training room change rooms, saunas classrooms, labs, a library, lounge and offices, is expected to open about the middle of February; with the pool ready to fill with 837,000 gallons of warm water at about the end of February.

The pool is the central feature of the complex, being 50 metres long, and eight lanes wide with a moveable bulk head to separate the pool in half so that two separate swimming events can occur at the same time.

Reinforced laminated diving tower mounted in foundation 16 feet below pool deck.

View of pool showing spectator galleries and equipment rooms. Behind this is classroom area.

There are two diving towers with 3, 5, 7, and 10 metre platforms. Springboards will be situated on each side of the towers.

At the deep end, the pool is 15 feet, 8 inches deep, and at the shallow end, 3 feet, 8 inches deep. It is an olympic standard pool -- one of the few in Canada.

Although construction has been held up by a few striles, progress has been very good.It will be ready for use by the beginning of March, as says Harry Budden, Project Manager as long as it does not leak.

Dead subject goes swimming in Florida Keys

While most northerners spent the recent Christmas holidays safe inside their modernly heated homes with their secure bottles of brandy (or what have you), a group of professors and students from the university of Northern Ontario ventured off to the deep and dangerous south (of the United States) to brave the fire coral and sharks of the fathomless ocean.

The reason behind such an adventure was a geology field trip for any interested students arranged by Drs. David Pearson and Paul Copper. A group of 24, including 3 professors, 1 wife and the rest students from first year to graduates, left Sudbury on December 27th not to be seen again in this region until January 8, 1972.

The group found their way to a remote island, Pigeon Key, in the Florida Keys, where they spent several days studying marine life just off the island, and in Florida Bay.

The 3 acre island itself is a University of Miami Field Station and is in an excellant location close to the interesting coral reefs of that part of the Atlantic Ocean, in the only tropical marine area of the continental United States.

Several boat excursions were made to the inner and outer reef where everyone was able to view the undersea world (just like Jacques Cousteau). Much time was spent snorkling around the back reef, lagoon, and patch reefs. Using very simple diving equipment, the swimmers were able to have a fantastic experience of colour, movement, and life, past and present.

One usually thinks of geology as a rather dry and even dead subject, yet it is when one can actually view the constant physical changes that the earth is eternally undergoing that one realizes that even geology is alive. And it is field trips such as this that make a subject real and living to students. How much more can be learned from an actual experience than from a textbook!

Despite being almost self-supporting, the trip was very inexpensive for the participants, considering that this is the height of the tourist season in Florida. By keeping away from the tourist-trap cities and beach resort areas, and by camping out and cooking meals on coleman stoves, everyone could still have fun in the sun on a limited budget. Besides coming back with tanned bodies, the students and professors collected numerous specimens of coral, sponges, shells, and a few blisters from the fire coral.

Although it was a geology-biology trip, a sociologist could have had some fun observing the relationships within the group, as two weeks of intense contact with people who have been complete strangers can produce some interesting results! However, it can be safely said that a splendid time was had by all.

An interesting side trip to the Everglades was made on the way back. Contrary to the popular belief that it is a tropical jungle, it was learned that it is closer to a savannah. But alligators dozing in the sun and only exerting themselves to yawn for the cameras, as well as many types of birds and vegetation rewarded the Canadian visitors.

All too soon it was time to leave the land of sunshine and oranges, and donning winter coats and boots, the group headed north, their minds filled with memories of chain gangs and abusive service station attendents but also with recollections of turtle grass waving in the sea currents, coconuts floating in on the waves, sea urchins, porpoises and barracuda.

Graphic design on exhibit

Throughout February, the Museum and Arts Centre will present "Art at the Service of Intention", organized by Allan Fleming, in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Academy.

During the past five years graphic design has become an important force in the life of the community. Daily we are directly affected by the work of one of the 65 designers represented in this exhibition. The task of the graphic designers differs from that of the painters as they must speak to many people in many situations far removed from the quiet calm of an Art Gallery. Their work is almost pure communication, since in the majority of cases they are involved in creating the 'how' of a message rather than the 'what'; thus the title of the exhibition - "Art at the Service of Intention".

Represented here are almost two hundred items by Canadian graphic designers from coast to coast. Included are posters, book and magazine covers, catalogues, announcements, letterheads, and symbols in a colourful and unique exhibition.

The museum is located at the corner of John and Nelson Streets and is open daily, excepting Monday from 1:30 to 5:00. Admission is free.

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Amchitca repercussions are still present

By J.W.E. Newbery.

Twenty-four hours before the Amchitka blast a small but dauntless group of students, led by Paul and Lynn Cwethko, held vigil around a fire on the lower parking area at Laurentian. The night was rainy, windy and cold and they were hungry and tired. But they kept their vigil of concern. The following lines attempt to say why.

The Amchitka blast was detonated inspite of world-wide protest. Those who planned and carried out the operation congratulate themselves that it was accomplished without earthquake or tidal wave and that radiation was contained. Some birds and fish were killed, it is true. The surface of the Island was heaved upward 20 feet, we were told. In published pictures we saw how deep cracks had been torn in the rocks and now that the 5 million degree heat in the tunnel has cooled and the gases contracted, the surface has collapsed into a huge pit of tumbled rock. The scisomographs and computers have yielded their data. The experiment is reckoned a success, the adverse effects minor. So says technological man.

But a question remains. There is indeed the question about the future, for no one knows what consequences may eventually issue from this explosion. But the question I propose is one about the present. Is what meets the eye at Amchitka all that has happened there? The uneasy feeling that the explosion was a disaster persists inspite of assurance it has been safely accomplished. And this feeling is based on a conviction that western man has, in his industrial and technological quest become blind to his true relationship in nature. As just one evidence of our artificiality I cite the fuss that goes on when the weather report is made on radio and television. Rain is always bad news to us whereas in all man's history rain was known to be the life-blood of the earth. In these regards primitive insights are more to be trusted than our own.

What is this Island that has been torn to pieces by the latest atomic blast? Is it simply remote, Amchitka Island, desolate, unpopulated? Is it just lifeless rock that can be tunneled and torn without thought or question? Or is it a living part of the living universe? Is it, as our native people were convinced, a part of the body of our mother earth which we have ripped and riven by our devastating bomb? And not only in Amchitka, but in the war on Vietnam and in the mines at Sudbury? In answering the question I offer some insights from the beliefs of our native people, gathered over the years. You may feel that they are naive and sentimental. But studies in ecology indicate increasingly that they may be more true than ours.

The native people in some parts of this land refused to become farmers at the behest of the whiteman Treaty-makers because they recoiled from putting the plough to the breast of mother earth. It is said of others who learned to till the soil that still, in the spring when the seed is sown, they put off their hard-soled shoes and walked in moccasins lest they bruise the pregnant body of the earth. Is that just childish naivity?

A young Indian poet in America meditates on the four great stone faces of American statesmen which have been chiselled and blasted into Mt. Rushmore in the State of South Dakota. In his poem he says:

Four faces - who are they
These four faces on our sacred land?
Sitting Bull? Crazy horse?
Gall? Red Cloud? Pa Sapa?
Who are they?

No! These are four white faces
In the Black Hills.
Would you carve images
On your mother's womb?
And yet you let them do it
To your mother.
Four white faces on Rushmore
Looking down on many red faces:
Indian songs on their lips
Indian pride in their hearts,
Crying tears of anguish
For a people dispossessed
While the white heart
remains of stone
And the stone faces
of the white tourists
Look up
At the four stone faces
Looking down.

The Sioux chief, "Sitting Bull", murdered in 1890 by agents of the Government of the USA made a speech at the Powder River Council in 1877. In it he expressed the attitudes characterisitc of the Indian in relation to the world around him, - a wisdom, said an American scholar, scarcely ever found among members of the white society. He said in his speech:

"See brothers, Spring is here. The earth has taken the embrace of the Sun and soon we shall see the children of that love. All seeds are awake, and all animals. From this great power we too have our lives. And therefore we concede to our fellow creatures, even our animal fellows, the same rights as ourselves to live on thd earth.

But hear me, my brothers. We have now to do with another race. They were few and weak when our fathers first met them but they are now many and powerful. It is strange but they want to plough this earth. and greed is a disease among them... They say that our mother the earth is theirs to own and they fence out their neighbours. They mutilate our mother with their buildings and their refuse. They are like a river in spate which in spring overflows its banks and destroys everything in its path."

Here is another expression of that insight - this time by the eloquent Squamish Chief Seattle. When forced to surrender the land on which the city stands that now bears his name, he addressed governor Isacc Stevens in words which were fortunately recorded, for they are of great eloquence and pathos. I quote some sentences only, from the address:

"To us the ashes of our ancestors are sacred and their final resting place is hallowed, while you wander far from the graves of your ancestors and seemingly without regret.

"Our dead never forget this beautiful world that gave them being. They still love its winding rivers, its great mountains and its sequestered vales.

"Every part of this country is sacred to my people, every hillside, every valley, every plain and grove has been hallowed by some fond memory *or some sad experience of my tribe. Even the* rocks which seem dumb as they swelter in the Sun, thrill with memories of past events connected with the lives of my people.

"The very dust under your feet responds more lovingly to our footsteps than to yours because it is the ashes of our ancestors and our barefeet are conscious of the sympathetic touch. For the soil is rich with the life of our kindred."

All these are words of great beauty. Are they also words of wisdom? Of a deeper wisdom than we now know? Are they perchance the truth about the world? The universe? A hit parade song of the day assures us: "You are a child of the universe, no less than the trees and stars." How should a child conduct himself in his home and to his mother?

So much that we are learning today about ourselves and our universe assures us that we live as members in a living body, each member related to every other. No part is independent of any other. "When one member suffers" - even the rocks of Amchitka, - "all the other members suffer with it." A T.V. commentator when recently speaking of the slaughter of polar bears in our north and of their approaching extinction said: "Weep for them. And weep for yourselves." What did he mean?

There is another side to this question too. What happens in the mind and heart of those who regard and treat nature as their legitimate prey - as something to be used as they please in their quest for wealth and power? A one-time professor at this University commenting on the power struggles and personality problems that had developed here wrote from his new and happier abode: "Perhaps the raw exploitation of nature that goes on there has entered into men's souls."

So it may well be that the most serios damage done at Amchitka was done to ourselves, - to those who planned and executed the blast especially, for in doing so they denied their living relationship in nature and destroyed something of themselves. But after them all of us, even if no earthquake comes and no radiation falls on us, have suffered and will suffer a dehumanizing effect. We are less than we were. We have died a little as indeed we die a little with every violation of the earth we live on and with the death of every creature that falls victim to our greed and pride. "No man is an island. Everyone is a part of the main. Therefore do not ask for whom the bell tolls. It tolls for you!" That is because the life of God is in us all and in all of us. For in Him we live and move and have our being. Jesus said - "Two sparrows are sold for a farthing (insignificant, valueless little creatures as they are) but not one of them falls to the earth without your father."

3800 year old Abraham dream may cause war.

By Edmund Lehmann

The demonstration in Saskatoon by students of the university against the Amchitka nuclear test before it took place may well serve as a reminder that our young people are restless and are rebelling against an establishment which, in their opinion, does not endeavor to halt the threat of nuclear armaments and a Third World War.

Their lofty ideas and fresh thoughts emerging out of the fog of staid orthodoxy are the contemporary need of the world at this period of unrest, wars of aggression and constant threat of world-wide nuclear genocides.

It is to the credit of Dr. R.W. Begg, the principal of the University of Saskatchewan, that he allowed classes to be cancelled for the duration of the demonstration to permit students to take part in it.

Ominous clouds of a Third world-war are hovering over the world at the present time. Although the danger of the Vietnam war developing into a world-conflict has been lessened due to world-wide protest-meetings and demonstrations, which induced the United States to pull its troops out of that war-torn country, there is now an even greater and more imminent danger of a nuclear war developing out of the Middle-east crisis, which dates back some 3,800 years.

Biblical history records that 3,800 years ago Abraham had a dream during which God is supposed to have promised him possession of Palestine. Ever since then his descendants have claimed that, by the will of God, they are the rightful owners of Palestine of which they took possession 3,400 years ago under Moses and Joshua during a brutal aggression, committing genocides of the population IN THE NAME OF GOD according to Scripture, but losing the land later on during the Diaspora. Since 1948 they are back in Palestine established as the State of Israel, still claiming that they are the chosen people, by God, to possess the land.

The Palestinians, expelled from their land by the Israelites, dispute this claim. Since 1948 over one million Palestinians are living in miserable camps outside of their land now occupied by the Israelites, subsisting on funds provided by the United Nations organization. They want to regain, by force if necessary, the land from which they were driven by Israel without compensation. Both sides are backed by major world-powers possessing atomic weapons, who may be drawn into a disastrous nuclear confrontation.

The situation was aggravated in 1956, when Israel in a mood of expanding and on behalf of the share-holders of the former Suez-Canal Company, joined Great Britain and France in an abortive attack against Egypt with the intent to take over the Suez-canal, which Egypt had nationalized a few months previously by paying the shareholders the full market-price for their shares, of which Great Britain held 40 per cent and most of the rest was held in France and Israel, reaping lucrative dividends.

It was only through the efforts of the United Nations, led by Lester Pearson of Canada, who organised an international police force to which Canada supplied a large contingent of troops, which then stopped Great Britain, France and Israel from taking over the Suez-canal and a Third world-war was averted. Mr. Pearson subsequently received a Nobel-prize for his peace-efforts.

Since 1967, after a cruel Napalm Blitzkrieg, Israel is again standing on the East-side of the Suez-canal, which in consequence has been closed to the detriment of world-traffic and depriving Egypt of a badly needed income from it. The situation is tense to the point of an explosion. But due to a biased mass-media very little has been said about this tense Middle-east crisis.

Yet, unless a peaceful solution can be found within the near future, the whole world may be plunged into a disastrous nuclear war, to be fought by the young people of the world, the flower of mankind, youth against youth, to kill and destroy each other and civilisation. ---------All because Abraham had a dream 3,800 years ago!

Basketball Vees display hustle ,experience in 92-72 win

by John Skawski

Superlative playing, Saturday, led the Vees to a 92-72 win over the Queen's University Golden Gaels.

Rapidly working their way around the Gaels' defenders, the Vees showed excellent ball-handling form and technique.

Starting the game were guards, *Lavigeur, Bishop; forwards,* McKibbon, Foucault, and Cattapan. In the opening minutes Ray Foucault took a 15 foot field shot putting the Vees in the lead and masters till the end.

The Golden Gaels experienced difficulties in penetrating the Vees' defense and failed to score any field goals within the first three minutes of play, letting the points escalate against them and the defeat evident.

Maintaining a hot streak in the beginning, the Vees cooled towards the remaining minutes of the first half, allowing the Gaels to dwindle the lead slightly and ending the half with a score of 47-35.

The second half, saw the battling Laurentian guards, sustain the momentum, taking advantage of their breaks, only to have them followed by interceptions leading to fouls. It looked like the Gaels would stay in the game from free throws.

Creating a running game, with guards like Vetrie and Lavigeur, who get the ball to him, McKibbon scored 33 points and was most productive in his vital role.

The Gaels, stealing a number of passes, were hampered by the quick reacting Vees. Slowing their breaks, cutting their chances to run extra patterns and forced them to take many outside shots. Although many were pointers, there weren't enough to visualize a winner.

Lavigeur, who is almost impossible to stop on a one to one basis, displayed his dynamic passing style that confused the Gaels and amazed the fans this side of the north.

It remains for the team to be charged up whenever it plays. The Vees demonstrated this by going out and giving the game the spirit they've got. The confidence was there for that psychological edge needed to remain a winner.

Defensively, the Vees had no worries. Guarding their zones, benefiting from their coach's advice, they played the Gaels up close and expertly blocked their advance when they went up for their layup shots.

Cattapan used himself advantageously underneath the basket, getting the position necessary to haul down the rebound and supply the Vees in their offensive drives.

The McKibbon and Lavigeur combination contributed immensely and showed again what they can do. Running, hustling and moving with depth to provide coach Ken Shields with the confidence of a winner.

During the game jumpballs proved to be trouble - some for both determined teams, as they were recalled many times, possibly to ease the frustration of the Gaels.

Moving silently into place, Claudio Pen showed action on the court and after three consecutive tries, scored two points adding merit to the cliche "If Pen can do it so can the team".

The Vees' offensive drives found the Gaels open and unprepared. Hitting their weak spots, dazzling their forwards and attacking the centres with passes that made the fans wild and the scores easy.

Finding his open men, guard Vetrie, driving for the basket showed great dribbling ability and versatility, bringing pressures to bear on the Gaels and rythm to the Vees as they moved the ball down the floor.

Adding another dimension of excitement to the game, the Vees performed incredible moves, settling the game with a twenty point lead and a 92-72 victory, that could only be accomplished through their patented style of playing.

Basketball Vees score another 2 points. John McKibbon and Dan Cattapan look on

Saving many loose balls, helping each other to be more aware of the breaks and rushing up the court with solid passes, the enjoyment of the game was obvious and the scores proved it, as the layups were counted and the Gaels were shunted.

Mel Bishop, scoring ten points showed signs of weakness in his dribbling capabilities, by being called for travelling quite frequently, *but more than made up* for it by his many field shots that resulted in points.

The Gaels in their drives were no easy attackers to contend with, but lacked the power to carry out their plays and by inconsistances in defence, they acknowledged the Vees' victory by using only their last string in the final three minutes of play.

Smiling coach Ken Shields stated, "What can I say. Lavigeur played the best game of the year thus far. He played the way he is capable of playing. McKibbon played a good game. We played a much better defence in the second half making up for the slack in the second quarter of the first half, where we allowed the Gaels to catch up.

"We were more aggressive. The team was more aware of the break aways and in headmaning the ball, better than in the last two games played."

The Vees stand presently in first place in their league. If they continue to play in the following fashion, there need be no trouble in securing the Championship.

This Wednesday at 8:00, the Vees will be challenged by Ottawa, which will prove to be an interesting game for the fans to see and a must to win for the Vees. So let's see the support due to a sonscientious team. The admission price is simply to be there yourself.

Saturday, the Vees will play U of Toronto.

Basketball star John McKibbon talks about sports

A candid conversation with basketball's John McKibbon. Interview by John Skawski

John McKibbon is a product of Olympic basketball, a former assistant coach for three years at Laurentian, and more recently the only Canadian chosen for the all star team in the Blue Nose classic tournament. He outshone a number of regulars by being only eight points away from breaking the Blue Nose point record. Presently he has the highest rebound total in the OUAA with 102 and is the top point scorer.

Lambda: What is the future of basketball at Laurentian?

McKibbon: Presently, there is a good future, but as you know, we are having difficulties in attracting the high school northerners to the university. Among them are many potential players, but they seem to be under the misconception that if they go the southern cities they will have a greater chance of success. Usually, unless they are exceptional, they will spend most of their time on the bench. Here, they would get a chance to play and become more proficient in the sport.

Lambda: What do you believe is the cause of the apparent slump the team is experiencing?

McKibbon: It appears to me that the team is not enjoying the game and you have to, to win. Basketball is a simple game, and if we can keep it simple, we will enjoy it more and get out of the rut that we're experiencing. The key here is Lavigeur. He comes through in all the important games. He is a good all round player and when he plays the team livens up and starts to really move and enjoy what it is doing. The moment he is put on the bench, the enthusiasm drops and that's what makes us appear so dead out on the court. It also adds to our losses.

Lambda: Do you think Athletic scholarships are the answer?

McKibbon: No. Let me explain this further. In the States it is useful, because most of the players usually end up playing professionally, while in Canada very few do -- and I do mean few. Unless a player is in such a terrible financial mess that he really warrants help, then I say yes, but in that case I also add that everyone here, should get a scholarship.

Lambda: What are your views on the athletics program as it stands?

McKibbon: As it stands or falls? Up till now, I would say it is one of the best in comparison to the other known universities of Canada. The reason for this is quite obvious. We had a very competent man, Maurice Regimbald, who spent a great deal of time organizing it. His presence in the department will be missed. Right now there doesn't appear to be a man as highly qualified for the job. In the past number of years he has been unjustly criticized by the students and staff members, which goes to show you that they never realized what they had. But I think there're more aware of his contributions now that he is absent.

Lambda: You were a coach yourself, so what would you say were the important aspects of coaching?

McKibbon: I've always maintained that coaching is: 45% having the right and suitable material to work with; 45% is concentrated in knowing how to motivate and instruct the players so that you get the maximum from them as a team and important aspects of individual players and 10% is the ability and know-hoe about specific games. I have played under many coaches and have been a coach myself and if these percentages are observed you acquire a good team because the formula covers the team's morale, their happiness in the game, fun of the game, and a high spirited winning team, which is what a coach wants.

Lambda: Are referees the monsters we make them out to be?

McKibbon: I can't accept a lot of the comments made against them. You must realize, that what you are seeing or hearing is mostly in amateur sports. Referees take a lot of undue punishment, especially in reference to losing - but as long as I've been in the League they have made fair calls. They should be more severe in cooling the coaches when they start swearing and cursing at them. Besides, no matter where you go there will always be questionable calls. The point here is that when the coaches complain, the fans start to complain, without knowing why and this distorts the outcome of the game.

Lambda: What sort of encouragement would you recommend that would immensely improve the team's performance?

McKibbon: What I think would really help the team and what I would like to see, is my name in the headlines more often, more McKibbon exclusive interviews, more McKibbon TV interviews and radio talk shows, better pictures of the game in Lambda and the Sudbury Star. Also, 8 X 10 photos of me in each edition of Lambda and most of all a blow up that should be sold in the bookstore and La Boutede and personally autographed by me. One more thing, perhaps the other players could give me the ball more often, so that I could score more points.

Vees fight back to gain 5-5 tie with York University

A tremendous hockey game took place at the Sudbury Arena last Sunday. Although the Vees played in a frustrating manner in the first period, they rebounded in the second and third periods.

York scored twice in the first frame, once when Kent Pollard notched a short handed goal due to a Laurentian miscue. The Yeomen struck again midway through that period when Dave Wright salted one into the Voyageur net. The York team demonstrated good passing and positional play, and controlled the game. Laurentian's passing left much to be desired and when any chances arose, the puck just didn't bounce in the right direction. So scattered were the Vees, that the Yeomen even outshot them 14-7.

Frank Hamill scores on a deflected slap shot by Dave Morris . Others Vees player is John Precious.

Things certainly didn't look that well in the early moments of the second period, as York's Steve Latinovich scored twice to give the opposition a four goal lead. Laurentian marksmen couldn't put the puck past the York goaler, who demonstrated great ability and a barrel full of luck.

As the minutes and seconds of that second period ticked away, the fans in the arena were going nuts. They were screaming and cheering and groaning and moaning, as time after time the Laurentian squad would somehow miss golden opportunities to score. Almost all of the play in the last ten minutes was exclusively in the York end. Finally at the 14 minute mark Mike Fox scored on a slap shot from the point. The fans went wild.

The Voyageurs, sensing that things were starting to fall together, continued to attack and three minutes later Frankie Hamill notched a goal, when he deflected a Dave Morris slap shot. The arena was starting to sound like the Roman Colessium must have centuries ago, as the fans cheered the Vees, urging them to score more.

Half a minute before the period ended, Mickey Jurynec took a long lead pass, fought off a York defender, and beat goaler Bill Holden with a slap shot from close in. The period ended much to York's comfort. Vees outshot the Yeomen 21-8.

The third period was accented by the great territorial advantage that the Vees were able to muster and by bad breaks that plagued the Laurentian squad. They just couldn't seem to find that net. To make matters worse, York scored a goal while holding a man advantage, thus giving them a 5-3 lead. Time of the goal was 9:05.

The Vees continued to put pressure on the York team and forced them to take penalties, as they were definitely against the ropes.

Rick Morris put the Vees within one goal of the Yeomen. From that point on the Voyageurs were really pressing hard.

With two minutes to go, York was two men short, thus giving the Vees an excellent chance to score. They did just that with a minute left, when Rick Morris came through with a close in shot. Final score was 5-5. Vees outshot the York contingent 17-6 in that last period and 45-28 in the overall game.

Goaler Matt Thorp suffered an ankle injury as a result of a collision encountered at the back of his net.

The York squad has definitely improved from last year and they demonstrated cool heads, keen hockey sense and uncanny luck. But you have to be good to be lucky.

Commented Jack Porter at the end of the game: "We made a few mistakes in the early parts of the first and second period and it cost us goals. You see what I mean about having tough luck around that net -- we got 45 shots on the York goaler, but the puck just seemed to bounce the wrong way or it would hit sticks or skates.

"I thought the guys came through with a real great team effort -- everybody played well."

The Vees got a real break in league play, when Windsor defeated Queen's in hockey action. So for now the Vees are still in a fight for a playoff spot.

The game was the best this season as far as action on the part of both teams was concerned. Fans were really alive, mainly due to the great Voyageur comeback and the many chances the team missed.

York can credit their big gun, Steve Latinovich, for the tie. The six footer, scored three goals and assisted on one. Perhaps York should reconsider renaming the team to the York Latinoviches, in honour of their star player. Sounds better than the York Yolkels or Yeomen, or whatever.

Ed Taylor

Mickey Jurynec

Ed Taylor and Mickey Jurynec enjoying good season with Vees

Ed Taylor is in his last year with the hockey Vees, after playing for that team during the last three seasons. When he leaves, Ed will be known as one of the great Voyageur hockey stars.

Last year Ed led the team in the goals scored department, netting a total of 34. As well he was credited with 43 assists, giving him a total of 77 points. His tremendous season was climaxed last year with the announcement of his being named to the All-Tournament team in the Canadian Hockey Championships, in which the Vees won the Consolation Championship.

Previous to coming to Laurentian Ed played for the Sudbury Wolves of the NOHA and was named the Most Gentlemanly Player in the league. He was also recognized as the City of Sudbury Sportsman of the Year.

Although Ed has always been a player who has done especially well in the second half, he has to date netted 13 goals and 14 assists in sixteen games.

Ed has expressed interest in entering a law school after graduating this year.

Mickey Jurynec is in his second year with the Voyageur hockey club, and is a graduate of the Sudbury Wolves. When he first broke into the NOHA, Mickey has a terrific desire to display his incredible boxing talents and before too long was nicknamed the "Slugger".

Things have changed, however, and Mickey has now develcped into quite a goal scorer of late. In his rookie season last year, Mickey netted a total of 29 points in 34 games. This year he has already scored a total of 23 points in 16 games. This total includes 12 goals and would seem to justify Coach Porter's prediction that Mickey would net 20 goals this year.

When with the Sudbury Wolves, Mickey was the recepient of a free flight to anywhere in North America, courtesy of Air Canada, as a result of being one of two players chosen most often as one of the three stars for the Sudbury Wolves.

This year, during the Hockey Canada Tournament played at Sudury, Mickey was selected as an all-star. A great season for Mickey

College tournament

This Friday and Saturday, the hockey scene in Sudbury will be invaded by various colleges, from various universities in Ontario, from various points of this province. Purpose of the tournament varies according to various viewpoints.

Twelve colleges will be competing. Here is a quick run down. St. Paul's (U. of Waterloo), New College (U of T), Huntington, Winters (York U), Phys-ed (LU), Renison (U of Waterloo), Thorneloe, University College (U of T). U of S, UC (LU), Scarborough (U of T), and Huron from University of Western Ontario.

Things start off at the Barrydowne Arena Friday, January 28. First games commence at 8:30 in the morning and run pretty well throgh ten at night.

On Saturday things shift over to the Sudbury Arena and the first game is at 11:30. For verification of these times see the large poster down by the lower cafeteria area, or somewhere around there.

HOCKEY STANDINGS FOR THE WEEK

1. SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY
2. UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
3. UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
4. UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
5. LOYOLA COLLEGE OF MONTREAL
6. YORK UNIVERSITY
7. UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
8. SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY
9. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
10. UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A TROIS RIVIERES

	W	L	T	F	A	PTS
York.	8	0	1	66	26	17
Ottawa	7	2	0	52	37	14
Toronto	6	0	1	67	8	13
Queen's	5	2	0	40	20	10
Laurentian	2	6	1	20	27	5
Carleton	2	6	0	31	39	4
Ryerson	2	10	0	26	96	4

bus stop

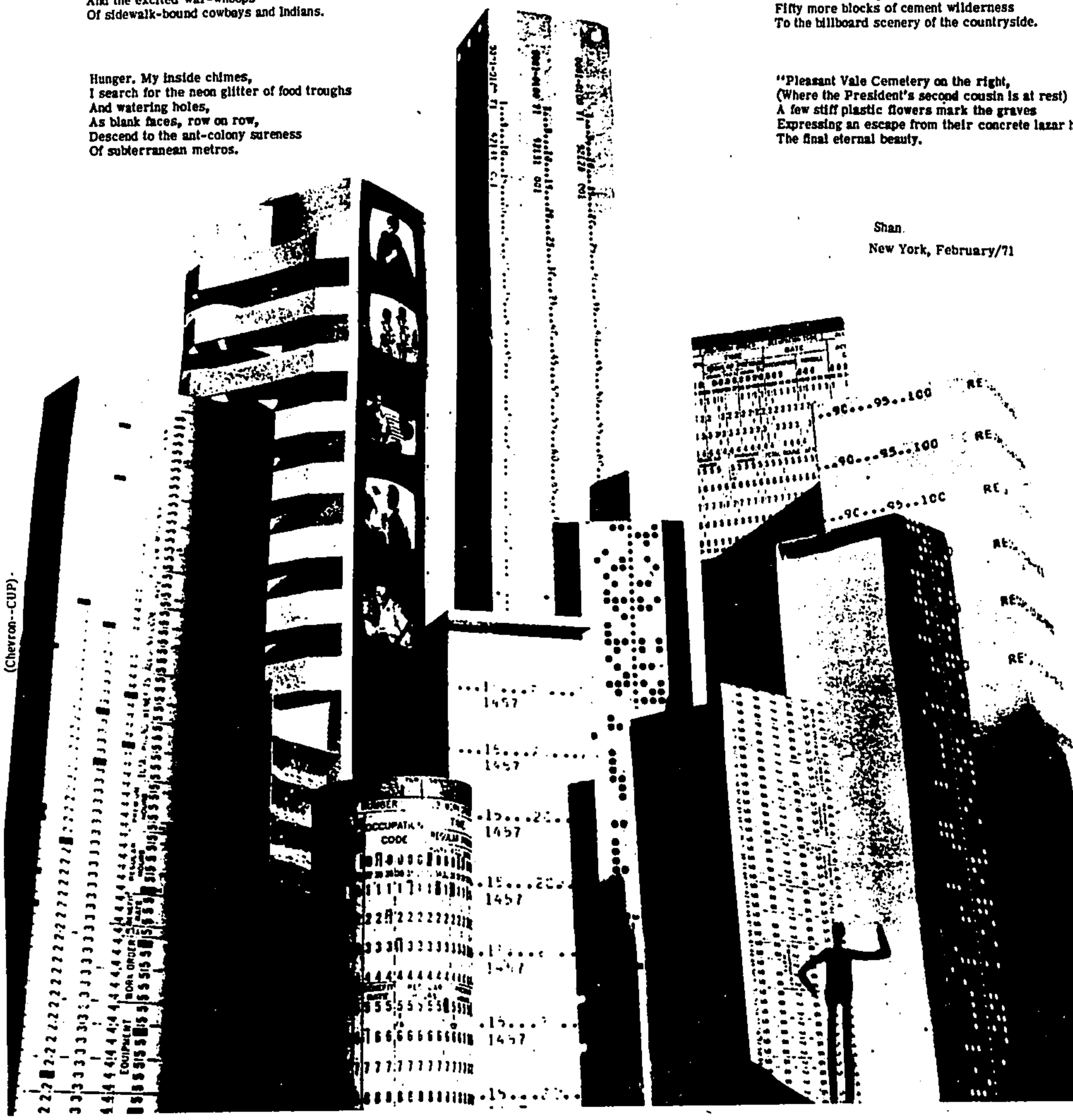
"Behold, you are now entering
(applause)
The great, all-american urban mecca
Of the eastern....."

And the wheeled monster squeals to a harassed
Stop at a gray intersection.
A grizzled bum, two elderlies and
A starved hippie march across our path
Beating time in a frightened, synchronized rhythm:
Somnolent shadows.

"There will be a half-hour rest stop."

A last gulp of air-conditioned atmosphere,
And I descend to the glossed clutter
Of dime-store shrines
Reeking with the fragrance of bottled blossoms
Midst a chorus of jack-hammers,
Staccato bleeps of auto horns,
And the excited war-whoops
Of sidewalk-bound cowboys and Indians.

Hunger. My inside chimes,
I search for the neon glitter of food troughs
And watering holes,
As blank faces, row on row,
Descend to the ant-colony sureness
Of subterranean metros.



God, for a cup of caffein soup!

I pass a square of marbles statues
Clothed in the grime of gray-yellow atmosphere,
Where a mongrel bitch hopefully sniffs
At a stray candy wrapper, her ribs mirroring
The steel skeletons surrounding.
A slummed alleyway, and my stomach heaves
With the ammonic smell of urine and sweat
As a drunk lurches into me.
A glance of hostile vacancy
And he turns down a hazed corridor of silence.

Lord Jesus, don't forget the beattitudes!

The gears grind, and with the driver's muffled curse,
The monster is again in motion.
Fifty more blocks of cement wilderness
To the billboard scenery of the countryside.

"Pleasant Vale Cemetery on the right,
(Where the President's second cousin is at rest)
A few stiff plastic flowers mark the graves
Expressing an escape from their concrete lazar house;
The final eternal beauty.

Shan.

New York, February/71